"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,846. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON TO SEND A NOTE TO JAPAN

Demands on China Considered by the President and His Cabinet.

FEARS FOR THE OPEN DOOR

Hope of British Influence Being Exerted to Hold Japan to Her Engagements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The demands made by the Japanese Government upon China were considered at today's meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet. The result, it was said tonight, was a decision to send a note to Japan making representations based on the obligations of the United States Government under its policy of the "open door" for China as enunciated by Secretary Hay in 1900 and on the understanding reached between the Japanese and United States Government in the Root-Takahira exchange of notes in 1908.

It was also learned tonight that the British Government had become interested in the situation growing out of the presentation of the Japanese demands, the negotiations for which began late in January and had for their object the determination of the status of Japan's relations with China and the decision of questions connected with the development of the latter country. There was a strong intimation here tonight that the Government of Great Britain, which, under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, must be consulted in regard to Japan's Chinese policy, would bring strong influence to bear upon the Tokio Government.

At today's meeting of the Cabinet the text of the original twenty-one demands which Japan made on China were before the members, as well as the memorandum handed to the legations of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia, which is understood to have contained but eleven demands. The original demands—as printed textually in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning—are regarded as violating the principle of the "open door" and the integrity of China. These demands were for special privileges for the Japanese in Manchuria, East Mongolia, and other parts of China—not only special privileges in a commercial way, which would involve a violation of the open-door principle, but also special control by Japan of administrative affairs in China.

These demands, if insisted upon, would infringe the agreement that was reached between the United States and China in the notes exchanged between the two Governments on Nov. 30, 1908, declaring their policy in the Far East. On that date Baron K. Takahira, then Japanese Ambassador at Washington, delivered to Secretary Root a note for which he received in exchange a substantially identical note signed by Mr. Root. These notes contained five points of understanding to which each side agreed, and were based on a previous oral exchange of views between Mr. Root and Baron Takahira.

The note which Baron Takahira at that time delivered to Mr. Root read:

Imperial Japanese Embassy.
Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

Sir: The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that, Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy, and intention in that region.

Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy, and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good-neighborhood, which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy, and intention:

1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

Second—The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned, and to the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Third—They are, accordingly, firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.

4. They are also determined to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire.

5. Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

K. TAKAHIRA.

Secretary Root's note as given in this exchange reiterated the five points enumerated in the outline and contained this statement:

It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and as furnishing the occasion for a concise mutual affirmation of that concordant policy respecting the Far East which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

Then Mr. Root confirmed to Baron Takahira "on behalf of the United States the declaration of the two Governments embodied" in the exchange notes.

JAPAN DELAYS DISCUSSION.

Minister at Peking Awaits Further Instructions from Tokio.

PEKING, Feb. 20.—Lu Cheng-Hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, yesterday paid a visit to Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister to China, and inquired whether the Minister was willing to discuss with him twelve of the demands Japan has made upon China which China has agreed to consider.

It is said in Chinese circles that Lu Cheng-Hsiang took the initiative in the matter in order to refute accusations of the Japanese newspapers that the Chinese Government was delaying the negotiations. According to information from Chinese sources, the Japanese Min-

Continued on Page 5.

HOLLAND PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES

Troops Moved to German Frontier—No Reply Yet to Blockade Protest.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Feb. 19.—The critical situation brought about by the German naval demonstration which, it was announced, would begin yesterday, has greatly impressed Governmental circles here. A reply to the Dutch protest against the proposed submarine blockade has not yet been received, but is expected momentarily.

Work was continued in all Government offices until late last evening, and several conferences were held between Ministers. No real uneasiness is felt as to Holland's position, but every precaution has been taken by all branches of the defensive forces in view of possible eventualities.

Considerable troop movements are reported along the eastern frontier facing Germany, but information regarding them is closely guarded. The water defenses are understood to be ready for any emergency. New recruits for the army reached their training depots yesterday and more will arrive today.

Many Dutch vessels are now in British waters on their way to or from ports in Holland. Some apprehension is felt in shipping circles, but it is pointed out that these merchantmen are easily distinguishable, and consequently it is hoped there will be no untoward happenings.

The reported encounter of the Dutch steamer Helena with a Zeppelin airship in the North Sea and the fact that the vessel was not harmed is regarded as indicating that Germany does not intend to attack neutrals.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 19, (via London.)—The stagnation in shipping at Rotterdam yesterday seems to have been due to the weather rather than to Germany's declaration of a war zone. The shipping today was quite normal. Of fourteen incoming vessels six were British, and the six steamers which departed were all British.

WILSON CALLED ON CLARK.

Went to Speaker's Home to Discuss Ship Bill Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—How President Wilson broke another precedent by paying a quiet visit to Speaker Champ Clark at his home late one night last week came to light today. It was on the night of Feb. 10, when the Government Purchase bill fight was at its height.

After a long series of conferences with Democratic leaders the President was undecided whether it would be better to continue the fight in the Senate or to transfer it to the House. He promptly determined to talk it over with the Speaker. A telephone message developed that the Speaker was at home, and a few minutes later an automobile had carried the President to the Clark residence.

The conference lasted an hour, and the two not only agreed upon putting the ship bill through the House, but virtually concluded that an extra session of Congress should be called if necesary. Since then plans have been changed, and it is known that the President does not contemplate an extra session.

President Wilson has called at few Washington homes. Once he went to the home of Senator Stone of Missouri when the Senator was ill.

PRESIDENT SETTLES ROW.

His Selection of Jersey City Postmaster Ends a Democratic Feud.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Wilson today settled a factional political row among Jersey City Democrats by making a personal selection of a postmaster for that place. The President's choice is Matthias Ely, the Editor of The Hoboken Observer, who is regarded by Mr. Wilson as a man of high character and ability, with progressive tendencies. Whether the fact that he went outside Jersey City to obtain a Postmaster for that locality will cause any trouble in the Democratic ranks there has not developed.

There was a three-cornered contest for the Jersey City Postmastership. Representative Hamill backed John H. Morris, ex-City Treasurer. Sheriff Kinkead was behind Brainerd Bertsch, an employé of the Jersey City Post Office. Another candidate was Joseph Sharkey, who was indorsed by Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President. Mr. Sharkey is from Jersey City.

WARNS POLITICAL ASPIRANTS

President Hadley Says One Must Have Means to Enter Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 19.—"No man has a right to go into politics who has to choose between starving his children and betraying his country," said President Hadley of Yale today, in addressing the undergraduates on "Choosing a Profession."

"The man who makes politics a profession," said Prof. Hadley, "and has a wife and children dependent upon him is sooner or later going to be forced into the position where for the sake of his wife and children he will have the choice of doing that which is not quite right and staying in office, and doing that which is right and getting out of office, and permitting his wife and children to starve, and a man cannot see his wife and children starve. No man under present conditions in the United States has a right to go into politics unless he is of independent means."

President Hadley added a good deal more by way of explaining fully what he meant by the above statement. He said that as a man made money he could afford to devote an increasing part of his time to politics, but that a man who was not self-sustaining and had others dependent upon him, would find it best to continue to be self-supporting and independent, and not let his political work be a vocation, but a thing which he carried out side by side with his profession and calling in life.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN WAR NEWS. Reliable information. Special daily service. Send 5c. for particulars and sample copy. German Information Service, 30 E. 42nd St. —Advt.

INDICT CHANDLER FOR MEXICAN PLOT

Son-in-Law of Gen. Otis Named in Alleged Conspiracy to Raise Armed Force

TO SEIZE LOWER CALIFORNIA

Gen. Viljoen, the Boer Fighter, Ex-Governor of the Region, and Other Mexicans Are Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Harry Chandler, part owner of The Los Angeles Times, wealthy land owner and son-in-law of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, was today indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to foment a Mexican revolution by recruiting troops on American soil.

Immediately after the indictment was placed before Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe today a warrant was issued for the arrest of Chandler, and Deputy United States Marshals went to take him into custody.

The indictment of Chandler is the result of a Federal investigation of an alleged plot to send an army of American and Mexican men against Gen. Cantu, Carranza's Governor of Lower California, to wrest the reins of Government from him and reinstate ex-Gov. Balthazar Avilez. The Cantu headquarters were recently moved from Ensenada to Mexicali.

It is said that the ousting of Cantu and the reinstatement of Avilez would be of immense financial benefit to certain Americans, among them Chandler, who have millions invested in Lower California lands.

With Chandler were indicted Gen. B. J. Viljoen, the famous Boer leader and soldier of fortune; G. E. Sandoval, Avilez himself, and W. K. Bowker, manager of Chandler's ranch. Bowker has been under arrest for several days.

The indictment of Chandler caused a sensation in the business world of Los Angeles today. The ranch which is the cause of all the trouble contains millions of fertile acres along the border on the Mexican side. Thousands of cattle graze on the domain.

Under the Avilez rule it has been said that many of these steers reached the United States without the payment of the Mexican exportation tax of $20 a head. Cantu, however, insisted on the payment of this tax, which cut into the ranch profits.

Then followed, it is charged, the alleged plot to raise an army in Los Angeles, overthrow Cantu, and restore Avilez.

According to the best information obtainable, the plans for revolution across the border called for an initial expenditure of $95,000. One of the men indicted, according to reports, was to get as his reward 6,000,000 acres of rich land. It is said that the financiers of the plot had already furnished $5,000 in one payment and $35,000 in another, so that plans were well under way when Federal detectives nipped them.

Scurrying to and fro the agents of Carranza and the conspirators under Avilez played a battle of wits in which the Constitutionalists seem to have won. The Constitutionalist faction, by the way, has been occupying headquarters in a downtown building, and with it was a veritable army of spies and secret service operators. A wealthy Pasadenan, formerly of St. Louis, was a prime mover for the Carranza men. Several more indictments are expected.

The alleged methods employed in recruiting the army of invasion were somewhat romantic. It appears that secret agents approached those whom they thought would make good soldiers, picking them up in the streets and in saloons, swore them to secrecy, divulged meagre details of the plot, and after giving them sums of money shipped them south to await the date of mobilization at a rendezvous near San Diego.

Word of these proceedings having come to Gen. Cantu, he rushed preparations for a fierce resistance. Reinforcements marched from Ensenada to the Tia Juana garrison. Triple rows of intrenchments were thrown up along the border and the ground around the fort fields were plowed and sown with dynamite mines connected with the fort by electric wires. Mexican cavalry patrols scouted along the border night and day.

Suspicious persons crossing the border were summarily imprisoned in the Tia Juana cuartel as spies. Several of these were later transferred to Ensenada, where they were being held at last accounts.

Huge special taxes were assessed in Tia Juana, Mexicali, and Ensenada, and the people groaned under the increased burden. Recent developments indicate that this heavy assessment was a war tax.

The following statement was made by Mr. Chandler.

"The allegations made in the indictment are, so far as they refer to myself and my associates in the ownership of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company property, unqualifiedly false. None of the owners of the property or those representing the owners have ever enlisted men or conspired to enlist men, or done anything, in fact, that the indictment charges.

"Neither myself nor any of my people have ever discussed with any Mexican or American the forming of any expedition for invasion of the Lower California, the arming of men, the buying of arms, or any of the other things charged.

"On the other hand, we have from the very outset of the Mexican revolution always been particularly careful to refrain from taking sides with any of the different factions that have been rending unfortunate Mexico during the last five years."

STRIKERS ALL SHOT IN BACK

Roosevelt Witness Says They Were Running Away When Hit.

All of the sixteen strikers who were attended by Dr. Max Jacoby of Roosevelt Borough, N. J., after they had been shot last month by Deputy Sheriffs guarding the Williams & Clark fertilizer plant, had bullet wounds only in their backs, according to the testimony given yesterday by Dr. Jacoby before the Legislative Investigating Committee, sitting in Roosevelt. This evidence, he said, was proof that the men were running away when shot.

Dr. Jacoby, the Rev. John Szabo, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Roosevelt; Samuel Jaskowitz, a local grocer; Nicholas Rizak, a banker; Adam Garber, a hotel keeper, and several others described the living conditions among the fertilizer laborers, both before and since the strike, as almost unbelievable. Unsanitary crowding, the prevalence of tuberculosis and malaria, moral and physical degeneration, and ill health due to the fumes among which the men worked, were among the evils stressed by the witnesses. The employers, in not paying enough in wages and in neglecting to provide better living conditions for the laborers, were blamed by some.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before retiring for insomnia and indigestion.—Advt.

Should Women Vote in New York State

Further expression of opinion by readers of The New York Times on each side of the question.

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.
ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

OSBORNE CONVERT BARES BIG SWINDLE

Sing Sing "Inmate" Induced to Name Alleged Head of $100,000 Saloon Fraud.

DANIEL LINDEN LOCKED UP

Manning's Story May Also Lead to Arrest of Two Prominent Lawyers Said to be in the Plot.

There went into Sing Sing Prison a year ago a young Irishman, James Manning, only 24 years old and in this country but five years. He was sentenced to from five to ten years for his part in a $100,000 swindle by which dupes were led to part with their money for worthless saloon properties.

District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney B. S. Van Rensselaer had received half a hundred complaints from victims. They knew that Manning was little less the dupe of a clever swindler than were the unfortunates he helped victimize. They wanted the "man higher up," but Manning's faithfulness was proof against a possible shortening of his own sentence, and he left for Sing Sing without disclosing a fact which could incriminate his employer.

For nearly a year he kept this misplaced faith till Thomas Mott Osborne was made Warden of Sing Sing. The Golden Rule Brotherhood established its authority in the prison, Manning became an 'inmate"—Warden Osborne's new word—not a convict. Then they made him Assistant Sergeant at Arms over the office force of the prison. He had nearly 100 men under him.

And then last week he sent word to Mr. Van Rensselaer that he had changed his mind. The Brotherhood and the new régime in Sing Sing had done what offers of clemency had not done. Manning was brought here and yesterday an indictment was found against Daniel Linden, a wealthy, elderly whisky salesman, whose office in the Marbridge Building, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, was appointed as should be the workplace of a man of his repute in the community.

Linden was arrested there last evening by Detectives Laukman and Morrisey. According to Mr. Van Rensselaer Linden, who is 61 years old, is the brains and director of a band of swindlers, among whom are at least two lawyers, one of them known favorably at the bar, and some six or seven "operatives."

Other bench warrants were issued yesterday, and it is expected that within a few days the whole gang will be rounded up. At present three men are in jail, and with his "boss" there was indicted also yesterday another man of Manning's type, James McGregor, who was arrested last March 31 for a saloon swindle and against whom Manning's testimony was all that was needed.

Sold 100 Saloons.

According to Mr. Van Rensselaer, Linden began his swindling scheme some three or four years ago, and in that time has sold probably 100 saloons, with an average profit of $1,000 on each. As Mr. Van Rensselaer learned the story from the complaints of many victims and from his own investigation, the swindle was operated in this way:

Linden would find a saloon on its last legs and buy the license from the proprietor for a song. Next he would advertise for a partner with $1,000 to invest with an old bartender in a good paying saloon. Prospects were turned over to Manning, McGregor, or to James McKenna, who is now serving ten years in Auburn Prison for his part in the scheme. The dupe with the operator would visit the saloon.

Linden would have plenty of "customers" in his employ hurrying in and out, and business would seem to be booming. The dupe would decide to invest. With the operator he would visit Linden's office, where Linden posed as an agent. Co-partnership papers would be drawn up, and Linden would make the transfer, the operator paying over money previously provided by Linden and the dupe putting up "real" money.

Then the business would fall off. The gin bottles would be found to contain water. The stock represented at several hundred dollars would be worth $50 or $60. The operator would complain they had been swindled. As for him he was going to get out. He had lost enough. Sometimes the dupe was persuaded to buy out his "partner" and thus more of his money accrued to the swindlers. Then another saloon would be bought and a new advertisement inserted.

Brotherhood Changed Convict.

McKenna was caught and sentenced more than a year ago. Like Manning he would not "squeal" and Mr. Van Rensselaer was forced to bide his time. Then came Manning with no better success and finally, last December, McGregor. He too kept silent, however, and, but for the change which the Golden Rule Brotherhood worked in Manning, Linden might never have been arrested. Mr. Van Rensselaer says that Manning, in his confession, said that Linden had promised to take care of him and pay him well for his years in jail.

The lawyers whom the Assistant District Attorney now hopes to snare were involved in the plot because Linden had to have some one to draw up copartnership papers, according to Mr. Van Rensselaer. So far as the Assistant District Attorney knows now only two lawyers were engaged in the work.

According to Mr. Van Rensselaer, Linden got personally more than half of the victim's money in each case, for he was accustomed to pay his "operator" only $150, and his only other large expense was the purchase of failing saloons, most of which he acquired for $100 or $150.

WILL FLY THE IRISH FLAG.

Irish Channel Services Ignore the German Blockade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.—The London Times says: "The cross Channel services from Irish to British ports are taking no notice of the German blockade.

"The steamship companies trading from Newry have decided that their ships shall fly the Irish flag. They think that any outrage on this flag would arouse strong feeling among the Irish in America."

LEITER TO TESTIFY IN BREAD INQUIRY

State's Attorney Succeeds in Inducing Him to Come Here to Tell of Wheat Speculation.

SOME WITNESSES RECANT

District Attorney Suspects Attempt to Intimidate Them—Fight for Standard Loaf.

Joseph Leiter, who once failed in an attempt to corner the wheat market, has agreed to come from Washington and testify before Referee Nussbaum in the bread investigation. Deputy State Attorney General Becker, who returned from Washington last night, said Mr. Leiter would take the stand on Feb. 26. This is the second of the important out-of-the-State witnesses wanted by State Attorney General E. E. Woodbury who has volunteered to come into the State and tell what he knows about speculation in wheat and why bread prices have gone up.

In discussing the situation with Mr. Becker Mr. Leiter said that he thought the rise in bread was due partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. He did not explain whether the artificial condition was created by the speculator or the baker. The other important witness is President Canby of the Chicago Board of Trade. He will be on the stand on Tuesday.

A transcript of the testimony taken before Referee Nussbaum has been received by District Attorney Perkins, and his office is reviewing it with the view of beginning criminal proceedngs against bakers who have conspired to raise the price of bread. Deputy Assistant District Attorney William A. de Ford and Aaron J. Colnon have been assigned to represent the District Attorney and to begin proceedings if the evidence warrants.

Mr. de Ford examined a number of witnesses yesterday who had testified at the hearing. It is reported that several recanted some of their previous testimony, and Mr. de Ford suspects that intimidation has been resorted to.

Mr. de Ford has heard of one baker who refused to raise prices and when threats failed thugs were employed, it is alleged, to hold up his drivers and pour oil on the bread. His competitors also, it is reported, tried to get this baker's customers away from him. Some twenty or thirty bakers have been subpoenaed by the District Attorney.

The General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen decided after a conference yesterday to hold a public hearing on Wednesday afternoon in the City Hall on the proposed ordinance of Alderman Dowling, which makes 1 pound the standard weight for a loaf. It is now proposed by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to change this, making 28 and 16 ounces the standard weights.

The Aldermen propose to make every baker keep scales on his counter and to weigh all bread upon request. They will be asked to have the labeling of bread according to weight discontinued, for Mr. Hartigan has found that labels are almost useless. Persons buy by the loaf and without regard to weight. Mr. Hartigan would, however, require each bread manufacturer to put his name on each loaf. Lying by label, he found, is not uncommon. His investigators found bread that was marked 24 ounces only weighed 16 ounces.

Mr. Hartigan said there are 200 bakers with a daily output of 8,500 loaves who are selling bread at 4 cents a loaf, and 700, with a daily output of 700,000 loaves who are still selling for 5 cents.

SOUND OUR BANKERS ABOUT GERMAN LOAN

Berlin's Negotiations Said to be Unsuccessful so Far—Austria Needs Money, Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — American bankers again have been sounded as to whether they will subscribe to the new German 5 per cent. war loan. Negotiations are still proceeding through neutral European banks, but hitherto they have been unsuccessful.

The Austrian Government has decided to raise another war loan next April. Increased taxation is also to be introduced, and the succession and legacy dues raised, with higher postage, while matches also will be taxed.

ORDERED 1,000,000 PLATES.

Bore Kaiser's Picture, but Were Copper, So Denmark Held Them Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A Danish metal factory in Jutland recently received an order from a German manufacturer to make a million copper plates with the Kaiser's portrait engraved on each.

The Germans hoped these would be allowed to be exported as works of art, but the Danish authorities stepped in and have forbidden this attempt to obtain copper by a trick.

German Passport Rules Stricter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The State Department was today notified that the German military authorities are now requiring that each person entering Germany must be supplied with an individual passport, and that a wife and minor child cannot enter on a passport held by husband or parent. All passports must likewise bear photographs of the persons in whose names they are issued.

BRITAIN REPLIES TO FLAG PROTEST; GREY FORECASTS A FOOD BLOCKADE; SUBMARINES TORPEDO TWO VESSELS

Text of England's Reply On the Use of Our Flag.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Great Britain today made two replies to notes from the United States, one referring to the use of the American flag and the other dealing with the case of the steamship Wilhelmina, which has aboard a cargo of food destined for Germany. The full text of the note regarding the flag as handed to the American Ambassador follows:

The memorandum communicated on the 11th of February calls attention in courteous and friendly terms to the action of the Captain of the British steamer Lusitania in raising the flag of the United States of America when approaching British waters, and says that the Government of the United States feels certain anxiety in considering the possibility of any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters, since the effect of such a policy might be to bring about a menace to the lives and vessels of United States citizens.

It was understood that the German Government announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels at sight by torpedoes, without giving any opportunity of making any provision for the saving of the lives of noncombatant crews and passengers. It was in consequence of this threat that the Lusitania raised the United States flag on her inward voyage.

On her subsequent outward voyage a request was made by United States passengers, who were embarking on board of her, that the United States flag should be hoisted presumably to insure their safety. Meanwhile the memorandum from your Excellency had been received. His Majesty's Government did not give any advice to the company as to how to meet this request, and it understood that the Lusitania left Liverpool under the British flag.

It seems unnecessary to say more as regards the Lusitania in particular.

In regard to the use of foreign flags by merchant vessels, the British Merchant Shipping act makes it clear that the use of the British flag by foreign merchant vessels is permitted in time of war for the purpose of escaping capture. It is believed that in the case of some other nations there is similar recognition of the same practice with regard to their flag, and that none of them has forbidden it.

It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect his Majesty's Government to pass legislation forbidding the use of foreign flags by British merchant vessels to avoid capture by the enemy, now that the German Government have announced their intention to sink merchant vessels at sight with their noncombatant crews, cargoes, and papers, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the opinion of the world not as war, but piracy.

It is felt that the United States Government could not fairly ask the British Government to order British merchant vessels to forego a means, always hitherto permitted, of escaping not only capture, but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction.

Great Britain always has, when a neutral, accorded to vessels of other States at war the liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture, and instances are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility during the American civil war. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now, when conditions are reversed, the United States and neutral nations were to grudge to British ships the liberty to take similar action.

The British Government have no intention of advising their merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction. The obligation upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it, and a fortiori before sinking and destroying it, has been universally recognized.

If that obligation is fulfilled, the hoisting of a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping, and the British Government holds that if loss to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding it and upon the Government giving the orders that it should be disregarded that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest.

The German allegation that the British Government had ordered its merchant vessels to use the American flag in the submarine danger zone (now denied in the British note) was contained in the German proclamation of the war zone, the second paragraph of which read:

Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger since, in view of the misuse of the neutral flags ordered by the Government of Great Britain on the 31st ultimo and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships.

It was further referred to in the German Government's reply to the American protest in these words:

Germany cannot, however, forbear to point out that all its efforts in this direction [securing neutral shipping] may be rendered very difficult by two circumstances: First, the misuse of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, which is indubitably known to the United States; second, the contraband trade already mentioned. * * * Regarding the first point, the secret order of the British Admiralty, recommending to British merchant ships the use of neutral flags, has been communicated by Germany to the United States and confirmed by communication with the British Foreign Office, which designates this procedure as entirely unobjectionable and in accordance with British law.

FOOD BLOCKADE NEAR, GREY HINTS

Note Regarding the Wilhelmina Paves the Way for a Complete Embargo Against Germany.

BASES IT ON OUTLAWRY

Torpedoing of Merchant Vessels and Attacks on Unfortified Towns Pointed Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir Edward Grey handed to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, today a memorandum concerning the steamship Wilhelmina, which may be regarded as a step toward a complete blockade of Germany. As the memorandum points out, a new British policy is foreshadowed, which is a direct outcome of German methods. As a matter of fact, the communication shows, it has only been made possible for the British Government to take such action because of German bungling in the field of diplomacy.

The German Government had cited British interference with neutral trade in foodstuffs as justification for its submarine blockade. The British authorities have denied explicitly any such interference, and the particular instance of the Wilhelmina, according to the British argument, strengthens the case for Britain.

"For some months past there has been a strong current of opinion in England that the Government was failing to utilize one of the most lethal weapons in its armory by refraining from taking such measures for the complete blockade of Germany as its command of the sea placed at its disposal. It can be stated authoritatively that until within the last few weeks the British Cabinet did not consider such measures within the bounds of possibility. Germany's expropriation of grain supplies was the first of a series of acts which set the British Cabinet reconsidering its whole position and contemplating those measures of reprisal which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, and now Sir Edward Grey in his memorandum regarding the Wilhelmina, foreshadow. Sir Edward Grey's notification to neutral nations in this document is a preparatory step to a declaration placing foodstuffs on the absolute contraband list and those "other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals."

WILHELMINA NOTE IN FULL.

England Intimates That All Food May Be Made Contraband.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The British Government announced today that it had decided that the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina should be held for the decision of a prize court.

The announcement was made by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and it seems to make clear the purpose of Great Britain to declare all foodstuffs for Germany contraband as well as to foreshadow other reprisals.

In his note Sir Edward Grey, after reviewing the German methods of warfare and denouncing them as absolute violations of all international usages, says:

"If, therefore, his Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband or to take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of neutral States by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine which, as a whole, their enemy frankly boasts the intention to disregard, so long as such neutral States cannot compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

The British memorandum in full is as follows:

The communication made by the United States Ambassador in his note to Sir Edward Grey, of the 16th inst., has been carefully considered and the following observations are offered in reply:

At the time when his Majesty's Government gave directions for the

Continued on Page 2.

THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH—Rubber, Bride pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores. —Advt.

Reply to American Note Denies German Charge of Issuing Flag Order.

BUT WE DID IT IN CIVIL WAR

Stars and Stripes Hoisted by the Lusitania to Protect Americans, Grey Asserts.

DECIDE WILHELMINA'S FATE

And Explanation to United States Gives Strong Indication of Blockade by England.

NEUTRAL SHIPS TORPEDOED

Norwegian Steamer Hit by Submarine Near Folkstone, Also French Vessel Near Dieppe.

WEIGHING GERMAN REPLY

Cabinet Discusses It and Bryan Advises Everybody to Trust the President.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The British replies to the American notes on the use of the American flag by the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania and the decision to hold the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina to a prize court were delivered to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, today.

The notes made clear that while there is no intention of resorting to the use of neutral flags generally, Great Britain thinks that neutral countries should not grudge her ships this ruse in emergency in view of Germany's threat to destroy British sea commerce, and, further, that in view of the latest German policy of sea warfare Great Britain contemplates declaring all foodstuffs to Germany absolute contraband.

Both notes are of a conciliatory character. That in reference to the use of the American flag points out that the United States resorted to the use of the British flag under similar circumstances during the civil war, and that if Germany follows the legal course of ascertaining definitely the nationality of ships stopped by her warships no damage can be done to neutral vessels.

The detention of the Wilhelmina's cargo, which is to be sent to a prize court, is justified on the ground that Germany has placed all grain and flour in the empire under Government control.

As yet Great Britain has not definitely announced her promised retaliatory measures against the German submarine blockade, which now has been in force two days, and which, so far, has resulted in the torpedoing by German submarines of two vessels—the French steamer Dinorah off Dieppe and the Norwegian tank steamer Beiridge near Folkestone. Both vessels were damaged, but managed to reach port.

Some Danish vessels were unable to sail yesterday owing to refusal of their crews to move them. This impediment was overcome today, however, and most of the Dutch lines also resumed their schedules under the Government's insurance scheme.

Washington Awaits Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Bryan and other officials of the State Department said tonight that the department had not received the text of the answer of the British Government to the representations of the United States concerning the use of the American flag by the Cunard liner Lusitania.

While it is not customary for the London Foreign Office to give publicity to a diplomatic communication before it has been received by the Government to which it is addressed, it is supposed that in this case the Foreign Office deemed the requirements of courtesy complied with by furnishing the text of the note to the press after it had been delivered to Mr. Page, the American Ambassador at London.

No official comment on the character of the response made by Great Britain was obtainble here tonight, officials taking the ground that until they had had the opportunity to read the text of the communication, as transmitted by Mr. Page, they did not feel privileged to discuss it. It was noted, however, that the British Government makes a point of agreeing with the position of the United States taken in the American note to Germany concerning the German war zone order, that the obligation rests on a belligerent warship first to ascertain definitely the nationality of a merchant vessel flying a neutral flag before taking any measures for her destruction.

Whether the United States will regard as satisfactory the statement of the British Government that it had no intention to advise its merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice "or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction" is something that cannot be ascertained tonight.

It is doubtful, in view of the fact that officials have not seen the text of the British answer, that any of them has any opinion on the subject. It is believed, however, from what is known of the position of the Government, that the first phrase in this sentence will meet with the approval of the Administration. The quoted portion appears to run counter, to a certain extent, to the American contention that the Amer-

ican flag should not be used by the merchant ship of a belligerent even to escape from an enemy, as resort to this method might endanger all American merchantmen.

In the case of the Wilhelmina it is not believed any representations will be made in advance of the prize court proceedings, for to do so would be a departure from the practice followed by the State Department with other detentions and seizures of American ships during the present war.

BERLIN'S VIEW OF NOTE.

Says Food Blockade Violates Rules of Civilized Warfare.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out by the Overseas News Agency tonight was the following:

"The British reply to the American note pretends that in Germany there is no difference between food for civilians and the military, although it has been repeatedly declared by the German authorities that the seizure of flour and grain would not be extended to imported foodstuffs of this kind. The German Government even declared that it was ready to accept a distribution of imported grain to civilians by American delegates.

"Thus, the facts being incorrect, Sir Edward Grey's conclusion is equally incorrect, and according to the laws of nations, grain and flour are not contraband of war, although regularly seized by the British, disregarding the precepts of civilized warfare."

LONDON'S COMMENT ON NOTES.

Are Couched in Friendly and Reasonable Terms, Says The Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on Grey's memorandum regarding the Lusitania and Wilhelmina incidents, says:

"They are couched in friendly and reasonable terms, which have on both sides characterized all recent diplomatic correspondence between Washington and London, which contrast so strikingly with the mingled whining and bluster of the last note from Berlin."

As regards the Wilhelmina. The Chronicle says:

"When we consider that after the striking of the Maria, our Government for a period of roughly six months, down to the Wilhelmina's detention, never interfered with a single cargo of food destined for German civilians, we may safely, in the famous phrase of Clive, be astounded at our own moderation."

The Daily Telegraph's editorial says:

"Britain has to deal with an enemy which deliberately repudiates all the usages, practices, and conventions of civilized warfare when they are found to be operating to her detriment. Germany must either herself conform to the international usage or cease appealing in its name against Great Britain at the bar of neutral States. In a word, she cannot have it both ways; that is the sum and substance of the whole matter."

The Standard editorial says:

"Here we think our Government might make some concession. It cannot prevent occasional resort to this ruse by individual commanders, but it should not encourage or recommend the practice."

TWO SHIPS ARE TORPEDOED.

Norwegian Tanker Hit Near Folkestone, French Craft Off Dieppe.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An official statement issued by the Admiralty tonight says the Norwegian tank steamship Belridge was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine near Folkestone.

Pieces of the torpedo, it is asserted, have been found on the ship.

The tank steamship sailed from New Orleans on Jan. 28 and Newport News Feb. 5 for Amsterdam. It was first reported that she had struck a mine.

The vessel has been beached at Walmer. It was also reported that she was only slightly damaged by the explosion, but later it was learned that there had been fear of her going down. Her forepeak and her forehold are waterlogged, and her foredeck is awash. The pilot on board and eighteen men of her crew have been landed.

A dispatch to Lloyd's from Dover reports that the steamer Belridge is anchored in the Downs and that arrangements are being made for her to proceed to Thomas Haven convoyed by a tug.

A German submarine torpedoed this morning without warning the French steamer Dinorah, from Havre for Dunkirk, at a point sixteen miles off Dieppe.

The Dinoran did not sink, but was towed into Dieppe. No mention was made of the loss of any of her crew.

A plate on the port side of the steamer below the waterline was stove in by the torpedo. Nevertheless, the Dinorah managed to keep afloat by hard pumping. Word of the occurrence was taken into Dieppe by fishing boats, and assistance for the Dinorah was promptly sent out. She is now towed into port, and her cargo will be discharged there.

The presence of a German submarine off Cape Ailly was reported four days ago.

The daily steam traffic service between Dieppe and England has been suspended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.—Referring to the torpedoing of the Norwegian steamer Belridge, The Daily Telegraph says:

"Inasmuch as the victim was the oil tank steamer carrying American petroleum to Rotterdam, the only tangible result of the German stroke is to offend at once the three neutral powers of Norway, United States, and Holland. Nay, more, it is not at all improbable that part of this cargo of petroleum would have found a way from Rotterdam to a German destination.

"Whether Germany gains, therefore, by this particular act of piracy, it is for Germany to judge, but her loss through the destruction of her two Zeppelins is patent to the whole world. It is said that the L-4 encountered a snowstorm, for which she was quite unprepared, the Germans not knowing, in the absence of weather reports from England, that there was a gale blowing up from the west."

DEFINE NEUTRALS' RIGHTS.

Peace Foundation Says Belligerents Deserve Little Consideration.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The World Peace Foundation made public today its definition of the rights of neutrals, which was incorporated in a resolution forwarded to the governing board of the Pan-American Union.

"Belligerents," the definition says in part, "are in an abnormal relation toward each other, and are entitled only to that minimum of consideration due to those who have deliberately seceded from normal international relations. The normal and permanent relations of peace are entitled to the maximum of consideration, and it should be clearly recognized that the burden of proof lies with belligerents, if their abnormal relations prompt them to infringe upon the rights of States remaining at peace.

"Restriction of rights should be made to fall upon those who become disturbers of the peace, even if neutral States have to organize for the declaration and support of such a principle."

NOT TO CONSIDER OTHERS.

The Lokal Anzeiger Says Germany Must Fight with 'All Recklessness.'

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19, (via London), —A dispatch received here from Berlin quotes the Lokal Anzeiger on the latest German communication to the United States as follows:

"Feb. 18 was the beginning of a defensive fight of a people threatened with starvation, a people which must fight for its existence, and which in this fight for its life, must and will push aside all consideration for third parties.

"Consideration of others toward us already has been eliminated. The fight we enter upon Feb. 18 must be fought with all recklessness or not at all, and we Germans have resolved to fight without regard for the consequences."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The new German measures at sea are directed against two of the allies of Great Britain. One is the American traffic in arms, and the other is starvation. We need no American arms, and we shall make the struggle with starvation in the firm consciousness that we will pull through, even if not one single grain of wheat reaches us. Great Britain, as a result of our blockade, must experience severe damage."

BELIEVE GERMANY DESPERATE

French Papers' Comment on the Reply to the American Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Journal des Débats, in an editorial article on German-American relations, says that the United States has shown Germany that she will not allow interference with American ships and the imperiling of the lives of Americans. It is equally clear that the United States will not serve Germany's ends by bringing pressure on England to abandon the blockade which will result from the German action.

The paper remarks that such behavior in the case of individuals is called blackmail, adding: "We shall soon know whether America will suffer it without complaint."

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Despair plainly inspired Germany's reply to the United States protest against the submarine blockade, in the opinion of writers in all sections of the French press, who fill columns with ironical comment. The tone of the document they consider moderate enough, but they declare the reasoning preposterous and its meaning plainly defiant.

The Matin says the reply in substance ignores America's warning, and the Berlin Government practically refuses to give the assurances asked.

Ex-Premier Clemenceau expresses the belief that terror of famine has driven Germany to the worst extremities. He argues that Berlin would do wisely to ponder the military power, enormous industrial resources, and indomitable courage of the citizens of the United States.

The semi-official Temps, in a leading article, says that Germany is making a supreme effort to avoid the consequence of an inevitable food shortage and that, whatever be the attenuating circumstances and judicial appearances by which Germany surrounds her pretentions, the United States can only refuse to bow before methods of war menacing to the neutral countries. The United States, continues The Temps, will certainly not lend itself to the plans of the Germans, who want to use America against England and her allies in order to prolong the German contest for universal domination.

ENGLAND CUTS OFF CROSS-CHANNEL BOATS

Admiralty Order Stops All Service Between the British Isles and the European Continent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The British Government has suspended all travel between England and the Continent of Europe until further notice. This is a result of the establishment by Germany of its projected war zone and the submarine attacks that have been made by submarines on shipping in the English Channel.

On the basis of a dispatch from Ambassador Page at London today the State Department made this announcement:

The department has been informed that all travel between England and the Continent of Europe has been suspended by the English Admiralty until further notice."

MAY WARN SHIPS AWAY.

Argentina Troubled Over German Visitors to Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19.—The Argentine Government is considering the matter of warning the German steamship Holger and the auxiliary cruiser Ardonna to leave this port within twenty-four hours or be disarmed and interned.

The Holger arrived yesterday, having aboard the crews of several merchant ships sunk during January and February by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

JOINT WATCH FOR MINES.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark Will Co-operate.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 19, (via London, Feb. 20.)—The conference of representatives of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, held here from Feb. 13 to Feb. 15, established the fact that all mines hitherto found in the Skage Rak and in the northern part of the Kattegat satisfied the conditions of the convention of The Hague, namely: Being disarmed when disengaged from their anchors.

The conference agreed upon co-operation in giving speedy notification of the presence of mines and torpedoes in these waters and in searching for and disarming mines.

CABINET WEIGHS GERMAN NOTE

'Trust the President,' Says Bryan—Identification Marks Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Until the official text of Germany's response to the complaint of the United States concerning the naval war zone order has been received at the State Department, this Government will make no statement in regard to the situation created by the refusal of Germany to concede the claims set forth in the American communication. That the United States intends to stand firm, however, on the views expressed to Germany has been made sufficiently clear. For the present the Government will mark time, awaiting developments and hoping that no incident will occur to strain the relations existing between the two powers.

The State Department has received an unofficial summary of the contents of the German answer from Ambassador Gerard, and while the Department has no doubt that it is entirely authentic, it prefers to wait for the complete official text before giving any indication as to what will be the character of the reply to be sent by the United States. No explanation of the failure to get the official text of the note is offered by the State Department other than is found in the information that it was necessary for the American Embassy in Berlin to translate the note into the State Department cipher and cipher symbols cannot be transmitted by telegraph cable with any rapidity.

Germany's reply was considered at the regular meeting of the Cabinet today on the basis of the press text from Berlin, and it was understood afterward that the suggestion that American ships adopt means of identification in order that they might reduce the danger of being mistaken for vessels of the enemy was considered. This is regarded as an indication that the United States is inclined to take all reasonable measures to prevent the occurrence of any disaster to an American ship.

Beyond this, however, the Government has given no inkling of any intention to adopt means that will lessen the danger that has been presented by the war zone order. Efforts to obtain from members of the Cabinet some expression of opinion or statement of the attitude of the Government were unsuccessful, but it was gathered from unofficial sources that there was considerable hope among the President's advisors that the situation would not develop into anything that would cause hostilities.

"Trust the President."

In substance, Secretary Bryan's advice to the people and press of the United States at this time is: "Trust the President." One member of the Cabinet asserted that the situation had been "painted too black," but he declined to go into details to support his statement.

Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, said emphatically that the War Department was not making any preparations for a military emergency, and Secretary Daniels denied reports that there was unusual activity at the navy yards. Judged by the atmosphere prevailing in official circles the Government has no cause for worry over the present status of German-American relations. But officials appreciate that the situation may give rise to circumstances, such as the arousing of public feeling in America over the sinking of an American merchant vessel or a British passenger steamship with many Americans aboard, that the Government might be powerless to overcome.

The Government stands firm in its insistence that no neutral merchant vessel should be destroyed by a belligerent in any circumstances. It is the position of the United States that before undertaking any hostile attitude toward a vessel whose nationality has not been established a German submarine, for example, should exercise the right of visitation and search to ascertain beyond a doubt that the vessel is not a neutral. This Government has no intention of receding from that position. There is no prospect that the Administration will modify its declaration that a German warship must comply with the fixed requirements of international law in dealing with American ships, the main requirement being this exercise of visitation and search to determine the vessel's identity.

It was suggested today that measures might be taken to see that American merchantmen observed ordinary precautions to avoid danger growing out of the German order. To what extent this idea has impressed the Administration was not ascertained, and in fact it was made clear that the views from which the suggestion was obtained were to be regarded as entirely unofficial and individual. The importance of these views lies in the fact that they are likely to receive serious consideration from President Wilson. The situation of the American merchant vessel was likened today to that of the traditional innocent bystander. It was pointed out that if two forces were engaged in hostilities in a particular section of an American city, a person who happened to wander into the area of hostilities might get hurt before it was ascertained that he was not allied with either faction. But it would be no excuse under the law for those who assaulted him to say that they thought he was a member of the other party and was about to do injury to those who had committed the assault. The law gave the innocent visitor the right to wander within the area of hostilities and even if he were suspected of having hostile designs, it was no extenuation to claim that his hat or his clothes furnish a suspicious resemblance to the kind of hat or the kind of clothes worn by the enemy. What the law required was that there should be an identification before drastic measures were adopted and hat or clothes did not furnish the proper identification.

Other Routes, Where Possible.

The same case, it was said, could be applied in international law. A neutral ship was entitled to the same right to be identified, and no foreign belligerent was privileged to sink a neutral merchant craft under the excuse that the neutral was suspected of being an enemy vessel, perhaps for the reason that enemy vessels had been flying neutral flags to deceive. The suggestion was made, however, in further reference to the illustration, to the innocent noncombatant who wandered into an area of hostilities, that the wise man would take some other route than that which led him to the place where there was danger.

The whole idea thus developed was that, while an American merchant ship had a perfect right to go through the sea area declared to be a war zone by Germany, and international law required that a German war vessel should ascertain the identity of a merchant ship before undertaking any hostile purpose, the wise course of the American ship would be to give the danger region a wide berth.

That some such view was discussed at the Cabinet today was inferred from the understanding afterward that there was talk in regard to having American merchantmen adopt some distinctive permanent means of identification that would distinguish them from vessels of any of the belligerents.

Holland and the Scandinavian countries have arranged that the merchant ships flying their flags shall have the name of the Government to which a vessel bears allegiance painted in large letters on each side. There is no authority in law for the Government of the United States to compel American ships to adopt such a precaution, but the Governmet may take up this matter with maritime insurance companies.

The lack of anxiety indicated by the outward bearing of officials is believed to be due to a large extent to the opinion, which may be based on private advices from Ambassador Gerard, that the German Government has instructed its war vessels assigned to the German naval war zone to exercise every precaution to avoid injuring American merchant ships.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK IN THE BALTIC

The Nordkyn Meets Disaster Near Bornholm Island—Whole Crew Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Norwegian steamer Nordkyn has been sunk through striking a mine near Bornholm Island, in the Baltic Sea, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News.

All of the crew were drowned.

Two Norwegian steamers are listed in marine records under the name of Nordkyn. The Nordkyn sunk was a ship of 268 tons, owned by R. Olsen of Bergen. The other Nordkyn was reported as sailing from Genoa on Feb. 15 for New York.

FOOD RIOTS BY WOMEN IN BERLIN MARKETS

Many Injured and Stalls Looted When Famished Crowds Are Unable to Buy Potatoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Turbulent scenes have taken place today in the Berlin central markets. A fierce uproar arose early this morning when crowds of waiting would-be purchasers found ten minutes after the opening that potatoes were unobtainable.

Frantic famished women who formed the majority of the crowd simply cleared the stocks from the stalls without payment, seizing other articles of food exposed as well as potatoes.

Large reinforcements of police were called in but it was impossible to establish order and eventually all the streets leading to the markets were barred, and before 8 A. M. markets were closed to the public altogether.

The interior of the great building looked like a battlefield. There were many wounded, for whom ambulances had to be brought, and floors were littered with hand baskets and broken umbrellas.

Fearing repetition of these disorderly scenes the Burgomaster summoned a meeting and increased the maximum retail price of potatoes as an inducement to farmers to send in larger supplies in future.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Belgium we repulsed an attack against our trenches to the east of Ypres. The front line of the enemy included five companies.

Near Rolincourt, to the north of Arras, an attempt by the Germans to attack our positions was stopped.

In Champagne, in the regions of Souain, Perthes, and Beausejour, the enemy, on the night of Feb. 18-19, made five counter-attacks with a view to recapturing the trenches lost by him during the previous days.

All the attacks were repulsed. The struggle still continues, and we have made further progress.

In the Argonne some coups de main, attempted by the Germans in the night of Feb. 18-19, failed. We blew up a blockhouse, occupying the place where it had stood.

On the heights of the Meuse, at Lese Parges, three German counter-attacks against the trenches we captured on Feb. 17 were repulsed by the fire of our artillery.

In the Vosges, between Lusse and Wiscembach, in the region of the Bonhomme Pass, the Germans, after succeeding in gaining a foothold on Hill 607, which they attacked with a regiment, were thrown out in the morning as the consequence of an attack by one company and a half of our troops. Since then we have maintained ourselves in that position in spite of the violent efforts of the Germans to recapture it. We also have repulsed an attack by the Germans against the northern ridge of the Sudel Farm.

(*Day Report*)—There has been nothing of importance to communicate since the report of last night. The night of Feb. 18 passed quietly. There were fairly spirited artillery exchanges in the valley of the Aisne and in the vicinity of Rheims. In the region of Perthes all the positions conquered by us remain in our hands.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse, at the bridge of Quatre Enfants, we captured a bombthrower.

In the Vosges we repulsed two infantry attacks at a point north of Wissenbach, in the Bonhomme region. Furthermore, we have organized and consolidated our positions as we made methodical progress both to the north and to the south of the Sudel Farm.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—On the road to Arras and Lille, the French have been thrown out of the section of the German trench which was occupied by them on Feb. 16.

In the Champagne district renewed attacks made by strong French forces broke down completely under German fire. One hundred additional prisoners fell into German hands. Short sections of the German trenches, which were taken by the French on Feb. 16 were partly reconquered.

In the reported French attack on Boureuilles and Vauquois, 5 officers and 479 uninjured men were captured.

To the east of Verdun, near Combres, the French, after a short-lived success under heavy losses, were repulsed.

In the Vosges the Germans stormed "Height 600," to the south of Lusse, and took two machine guns.

The Germans yesterday occupied Tauroggen, in the Russian Province of Kovno.

The engagements of the pursuing Germans with the retreating Russians to the northwest of Grodno, and to the north of Auchswola, are nearing their end. The battle to the northwest of Kolno still continues. South of Myszyniec the Germans drove the Russians out of several villages.

To the north of the Vistula, in Poland, minor engagements are taking place on both sides of the Wkra River, to the east of Racionz.

From the region on the south of the Vistula, in Poland, there is nothing new to report.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—On the Russian-Polish front yesterday there was more activity, the Russians increasing their artillery and infantry fire with a view to concealing movements behind their fighting line. In several sections actions developed and advanced Russian parties were repelled.

In West Galicia our troops took some advanced positions of the enemy's line. The Tyroles Kaiserjaeger stormed a fortified village and captured 300 men.

In the Carpathians stubborn fighting continues. North of Nadworna and Kolomea we repulsed Russian attacks, inflicting great losses. The enemy's fighting is increasing in violence.

In the southern theatre the Serbians lately repeatedly have bombarded open towns on our frontier. On Feb. 10, 100 shells from heavy guns were fired on Semlin. Several buildings were damaged and a civilian was wounded and two children were killed. On Feb. 17, Mitrovicza was shelled, whereupon the commander of our forces ordered a short bombardment of Belgrade with heavy guns. Representatives were sent to inform the Serbian commander that every bombardment by the Serbians hereafter will be answered by an Austrian reply.

Baron Stephen Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, started tonight for the Austrian Staff headquarters, where he will meet Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, tomorrow.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—The Russian troops in the region of Augustowo are leaving the sphere of fighting. Near Ossowitz, on the road to Homza, an action is developing.

On the Donajec River, in Galicia, intense firing is going on. The attempts of the Austrians to approach our works on the left bank of the river, near Otsinoff, broke down.

In the Carpathians, in the region of Kassionki and northeast of Stropks, we repulsed a series of hostile attacks. Our troops by a dashing bayonet attack captured the height north of Voliamskhoff. At daybreak of Feb. 17 our battalions captured, in the region of Zavadok, a small fortification and killed all the Germans defending it. The German counter-attacks in massed formation were all repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Wyszkow region, where sanguinary fighting continues, we have taken in the last two days over 2,000 prisoners and six machine guns.

SIX SHIPS SAIL TODAY TO DARE WAR ZONE

Dutch Boats Bear Names in Four-Foot Letters to Prevent Attack.

BIG LINERS NOT DETERRED

More Than 50 Cargo Carriers from This Harbor Now on Way to Danger Waters.

Agents of the big steamship lines sailing from this port see nothing in the proclamation of the German war zone to cause any change in plans for the transportation of either passengers or freight. The outgoing liners today will take on more passengers and freight than have left port on a single day in months.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, largest of the Holland-America Line's fleet, will sail for Rotterdam at noon. She will carry 150 first cabin, 125 second cabin, and 75 steerage passengers. Following her out of port will be the Veendyk, loaded with a half-million-dollar cargo consigned to the Dutch Government. The Veendyk will carry grain, general merchandise, and foodstuffs. Both vessels letters along their sides, as well as the name of Rotterdam, their hailing port. The letters are in light blue. At night electric lights will be strung over the sides so that any passing war craft can identify them.

Paul Faget, the agent of the French Line, said yesterday that the company's steamships would continue to go to Havre as no order to the contrary had been received from the home office in France. He added that he saw nothing in the present situation to cause the slightest anxiety to passengers sailing today on the Rochambeau. He was not worried about the freight that will be taken on the company's freight steamer. There is now a great congestion of freight at Havre, and it is planned for some of the later freighters to go to St. Nazaire instead of to Havre.

It will be a before-the-war sailing for the American Line today. The St. Louis will leave for Liverpool with 200 cabin and 250 third-class passengers. Sailing under the American flag is increasing in popularity.

The new Anchor liner Tuscania will leave for Glasgow today on her maiden eastward trip with about 200 passengers.

More freight and passenger carrying vessels are bound across the North Atlantic for the war zone from this port than from any other along the Eastern seaboard. These vessels have cargoes of cotton, oil, foodstuffs and general merchandise. Among them is the American liner Philadelphia, which left port last Saturday and is due in Liverpool early tomorrow morning. She carries 142 cabin and 111 steerage passengers.

Other outbound vessels carrying passengers are the Minneapolis, Niagara, Megantic and Hellig Olav. The complete list of vessels bound from this port to the war zone follows:

Vessel.	Sailed.	Destination.
Vitalia, (Nor.)	Feb. 3	Rotterdam
Sturuga, (Swed.)	Feb. 3	Gothenburg
Wieringen, (Dan.)	Feb. 4	Rotterdam
Mymeric, (Br.)	Feb. 4	Rotterdam
Champlain, (Fr.)	Feb. 5	Bordeaux
Chatton, (Am.)	Feb. 6	Cardiff
Henry Tegner, (Dan.)	Feb. 6	Aalborg
Steigeborg (Dan.)	Feb. 6	Svendborg
Glenstrae, (Br.)	Feb. 6	London
Suram, (Br.)	Feb. 6	London
Ville de Bruges, (Fr.)	Feb. 6	Marseilles
Sommelsdyk, (Dan.)	Feb. 6	Rotterdam
Ghazee, (Br.)	Feb. 7	Hull
Lena, (Nor.)	Feb. 8	Gothenburg
Kansan, (Am.)	Feb. 8	London
Patria, (Fr.)	Feb. 9	Marseilles
Vestris, (Br.)	Feb. 9	Havre
Kurdistan, (Br.)	Feb. 10	Marseilles
Beacon Light, (Br.)	Feb. 10	Rouen
Vidar, (Swed.)	Feb. 10	Copenhagen
Quesant, (Fr.)	Feb. 11	Bordeaux
Cornelis, (Dutch)	Feb. 11	Rotterdam
Northern, (Br.)	Feb. 11	Havre
Kansas City, (Br.)	Feb. 11	Bristol
New York, (Dutch)	Feb. 12	London
Great City, (Br.)	Feb. 12	Rotterdam
Manhattan, (Br.)	Feb. 13	London
Vienna, (Br.)	Feb. 13	Havre
Philadelphia	Feb. 13	Liverpool
Indrana, (Br.)	Feb. 14	Bordeaux
Menominee, (Br.)	Feb. 14	London
Niagara, (Fr.)	Feb. 14	Havre
Drammenfjord, (Nor.)	Feb. 15	Bergen
Kura, (Br.)	Feb. 15	Belfast
Lydie, (Belg.)	Feb. 16	Rotterdam
Barneson, (Br.)	Feb. 16	Manchester
Othello, (Br.)	Feb. 16	Hull
Balto, (Nor.)	Feb. 16	Gothenburg
Volney, (Br.)	Feb. 17	Cardiff
H'land Heather, (Br.)	Feb. 17	Havre
Vitruvia, (Br.)	Feb. 17	Barrow
Chicago Bridge, (Br.)	Feb. 17	Bristol
Virginie, (Fr.)	Feb. 17	Havre
Texel, (Dutch)	Feb. 17	Rotterdam
Megantic, (Br.)	Feb. 17	Liverpool
Minneapolis, (Br.)	Feb. 17	London
Hellig Olav, (Nor.)	Feb. 18	Copenhagen
Prins Willem V., (D.)	Feb. 18	Rotterdam
Batiscan, (Br.)	Feb. 18	Rotterdam
Comanche	Feb. 18	London
Progreso, (Nor.)	Feb. 19	Kirkwall
Fancy, (Nor.)	Feb. 19	Gothenburg
Morocco, (Br.)	Feb. 19	Hull

Capt. Wilson of the American steamship City of Savannah, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, reported that on Feb. 5 the vessel passed within 300 feet of a floating mine in the English Channel.

BALTIMORE SENDS GRAIN.

Six Vessels Leave Port on War Zone Voyages.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The following vessels sailed from Baltimore today on voyages which will take them into the war zone:

Vessel.	Cargo.	Destination.
Breidvik, (Nor.)	Grain	Skein
Vesterdyk, (Dutch)	Grain	Rotterdam
California, (Dan.)	Grain	Copenhagen
Lord Antrim, (Br.)	Grain	Belfast
Rodfaxe, (Dan.)	Grain	Aalborg
Dubhe, (Dutch)	Grain	Rotterdam

THREE LEAVE GALVESTON.

Steamships Start for War Zone with Wheat and Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—The French steamship Caucase, carrying 177,000 bushels of wheat valued at $277,050, and the British steamship Daleby, carrying 188,000 bushels of wheat valued at $310,200, sailed from here for Marseilles today. The British steamship Crispin sailed for Liverpool with 11,755 bales of cotton valued at $436,000. None of them carried passengers.

The Norwegian steamships Sinsen and Myrdal complied with Danish insurance company orders today by painting "Norge" and national colors on both sides, in four foot letters. They sail for Gothenberg next week.

LINER WAITS FOR AMERICANS.

The New York Not to Sail Until Paris Passengers Are on Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Ambassador William G. Sharp telegraphed to Ambassador Page this morning that the stoppage of Boulogne and Dieppe cross-channel service had resulted in the detention in Paris of about one hundred Americans, who were anxious to sail on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool on the American liner New York. He said that the only way these Americans had of reaching England was by the midnight boat from Havre on Friday which would get them to Liverpool too late for sailing if the New York left according to schedule.

Ambassador Page communicated these facts to the American Line, which at once requested him to telegraph to Paris that the New York would be held at Liverpool until the arrival of the 2:40 train from Euston Station, London, or if necessary even later.

Cotton Ships Leave Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—Two steamships, after taking on coal here, sailed today on voyages which will take them in the war zone. They were the St. Andrew, (Br.,) from New Orleans to Liverpool, with cotton valued at $624,753, and the Sagatind, (Nor.,) for Christiania from Galveston, with cotton valued at $308,738.

HINTS OF MEASURES TO SINK SUBMARINES

French Minister Intimates They Will be Destroyed Sooner Than They Expect.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—"The sinking by Germany of merchant ships is simply an extension to the sea of her war against non-combatants on land," said Victor Augagneur, the French Minister of Marine, today.

"The French Government has absolute confidence in the naval situation," continued M. Augagneur, "and is not intimidated by the German blockade. When the steamer Amiral Gantaume, bearing women and children refugees, was torpedoed and twenty lives were lost, great indignation was felt throughout the civilized world, but we now regard the sinking of merchant vessels with a certain calm. Germany did not wait until Feb. 18 to begin torpedoing."

With regard to Germany's alleged reason for her announced sea blockade, M. Augagneur said:

"Germany evidently felt the great efficiency of the Allies' blockade of German ports, and the proclamation of a counter blockade is the result. We expect merchant vessels to be sunk. Not, however, as many as Germany expects. The torpedo is not an infallible weapon, as is shown in the case of the steamer Dinorah, which after she was torpedoed was towed into port.

"Measures for protection will be taken, the nature of which I am not at liberty to disclose. Ultimately German submarines themselves will be sunk, perhaps even sooner than they expect.

"The Germans cannot justly complain of the Allies' blockade of Germany, as the right of an army to invest a town and starve it into surrender hitherto has been recognized as legitimate. The present method, although largely exercised through pressure brought to bear on the civil population, shows no essential difference from the investment of a town."

Dealing with the right of merchant vessels of belligerent countries to fly neutral flags, M. Augagneur said:

"This practice has always been recognized as a legitimate ruse of war, and even has been resorted to by men-of-war, provided they hoisted their true colors before entering into action. The Germans have no cause for complaint on this score, as they used it themselves when the cruiser Emden entered the belligerent port of Penang flying not only false colors, but disguised with a false smokestack."

BRITAIN DETAINS OIL SHIP.

Refuses to Allow Standard Oil Cargo to Go to Bulgaria.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Standard Oil Company today reported to the State Department the detention at Malta, by British authorities, of the British steamer Oneka, which sailed from New York Jan. 2 laden with a cargo of American oil, part of which was destined for Dedegagatch, Bulgaria. The oil company contends that the oil billed to Bulgaria was for the Bulgarian Government, but British suspicion was aroused because of the close proximity of Turkey.

Three-quarters of the oil was destined for Greek ports, and the British authorities permitted the ship to make those deliveries upon promise to return to Malta before proceeding to Bulgaria. In the meantime, it was said, Great Britain would determine whether the Bulgarian cargo should be permitted to proceed, or go to a prize court.

The owners of the cargo are seeking the delivery of the oil without prize court proceedings.

SIX STEAMERS FROM DENMARK

Scandinavian Countries to Confer on Safety of Ships.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Copenhagen says:

"Three steamers sailed today for the United States and three for the British Isles. All the vessels had their names, nationalities, and national colors painted on their hulls in accordance with the recent instructions.

"Representatives of the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian Governments will meet here tomorrow to discuss questions connected with the safety of their shipping in the North Sea."

DUTCH INSURANCE PLAN.

Shipping Lines Would Assume About 20 Per Cent. of Risk.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Dutch Government is considering an insurance plan for ships under which shipping companies would take about 20 per cent. of the risk, the rest being borne by the Government and insurance companies, according to the Rotterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company.

NO FEAR FOR RELIEF SHIPS.

Will Be Safe in War Zone, Commission Believes.

Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, which is now operating a fleet of more than fifty steamships between the United States and Rotterdam, yesterday issued a statement in which he said:

"In response to inquiries regarding the effect of the new war zone edict upon the relief ships, the Commission for Relief in Belgium announces that will afford safe conduct for all relief ships bearing the banner of the comits agreement with the powers at war mission.

"On all ships of the commission are flags 12 feet by 15 feet, with the words 'Commission Belgium Relief Rotterdam' in red letters with a white background. In addition there are banners 100 feet long by 5 feet high, lashed to either side of the vessel, across the bridge of the vessel, and 50-foot streamers from the aftermast. All of these streamers and banners are white with red letters, reading 'Commission Belgium Relief Rotterdam.'

"In all the commission now has eight ships which are either near or in the war zone. These ships are the Wabana, which sailed from New Orleans Feb. 2 with a cargo of 6,750 tons as the gift in part of the people of Alabama and Louisiana, due this week at the English Channel; the steamer Aymeric, sailing from New York Feb. 4 with a general cargo of 6,400 tons donated by twelve different States of the United States, including Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kentucky and Ohio; the steamer South Point, sailing from Philadelphia Feb. 11 carrying 6,100 tons of flour donated by the millers of twenty-five States of the United States, and due in the English Channel at the end of next week; the steamer Strathtay sailing from Portland, Me., Jan. 27 with 6,500 tons of wheat, and now due in the English Channel; the steamer Washington, sailing from Seattle Jan. 27 loaded with a general cargo of 7,500 tons in part donated by the people of Oregon, but not due in the English Channel for two weeks; the Great City, sailing from New York Feb. 11 with a general cargo of 9,000 tons, and due in the English Channel at the end of next week.

"The commission has loading at present the St. Kentigern at Newport News, Va., which will sail before the end of the week, and the St. Helena, the gift ship of the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, which is now loading at Charleston, S. C., and which is expected to sail within five or six days."

Plans of Adriatic Passengers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The passengers from the Adriatic reached London late last night, after a smooth, uneventful voyage. Among those stopping at the Ritz are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Rutherfurd, who will proceed to Paris as soon as possible to work at the American Hospital there; Miss Mary Garden, who is also on her way to Paris, and Robert McCormick, one of the owners of The Chicago Tribune, who hopes to get to both the eastern and western fronts of the military operations as war correspondent

FOOD BLOCKADE NEAR, GREY HINTS

Continued from Page 1.

seizure of the cargo of the steamship Wilhelmina as contraband, they had before them the text of a decree made by the German Federal Council on the 25th of January under Article 40 of which all grain and flour imported into Germany after the 31st of January was declared deliverable only to certain organizations under direct government control or to municipal authorities. The vessel was bound for Hamburg, one of the free cities of the German Empire, the government of which is vested in the municipality. This was one of the reasons actuating his Majesty's Government in deciding to bring the cargo of the Wilhelmina before a prize court.

Information has only now reached them that by a subsequent decree dated Feb. 6 the above provision in Article 45 of the previous decree was repealed, it would appear, for the express purpose of rendering difficult the anticipated proceedings against the Wilhelmina. The repeal was not known to his Majesty's Government at the time of the detention of the cargo, or indeed until now. How far the ostensible exception of imported supplies from the general Government monopoly of all grain and flour set up by the German Government may affect the question of the contraband nature of the shipments seized is a matter which will most suitably be investigated by the prize court.

It is, however, necessary to state that the German decree is not the only ground on which the submission of the cargo of the Wilhelmina to the prize court is justified. The German Government have in public announcements claimed to treat practically every town or port on the English east coast as a fortified place and base of operations. On the strength of this contention they have subjected to bombardment the open towns of Yarmouth, Scarborough, and Whitby among others. On the same ground a number of neutral vessels sailing for English ports on the east coast, with cargoes of goods on the German list of conditional contraband, have been seized by German cruisers and brought before a German prize court.

Again, the Dutch vessel Maria, having sailed from California with a cargo of grain consigned to Dublin and Belfast, was sunk in September last by the German cruiser Karlsruhe. This could only have been justified if, among other things, the cargo could have been proved to be destined for the British Government or for armed forces, and if a presumption to this effect had been established owing to Dublin or Belfast being considered fortified places or bases for armed forces.

Can't Have Both Ways.

The German Government cannot have it both ways. If they consider themselves justified in destroying by bombardment the lives and property of the peaceful civil inhabitants of English open towns and watering places, and in seizing and sinking ships and cargoes of conditional contraband on their way thither, on the ground that they are consigned to a fortified place or base, a fortiori, his Majesty's Government must be at liberty to treat Hamburg, which is in part protected by fortifications at the mouth of the Elbe, as a fortified town and base of operations and supply for the purposes of Article 34 of the Declaration of London.

If the owners of the cargo of the Wilhelmina desire to question the validity in international law of the action taken by order of his Majesty's Government they will have every opportunity of establishing their case in due course before the prize court, and his Majesty's Government would, in this connection, recall the attention of the United States Government to the considerations put forward in Sir Edward Grey

NEW GERMAN DASH TO GAIN WARSAW

Kaiser's Troops in Great Force Headed for Plonsk from Two Directions.

ABANDON MARCH TO NIEMEN

Corps in North Now Scattered in Raids on Various Points to Harass Foe.

RUSSIANS OUT OF BUKOWINA

Austro-German Attacks on Eastern Carpathian Passes Slackening Through Loss of Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In the North the Germans have now practically abandoned the movement toward the Niemen, and are sharply engaged in battles both in the moorland north of Augustowo Forest and on the Ossowetz Road. Throughout this eastern region the Germans are believed to have only five or six corps which are operating separately in raids upon points where they hope to harass their adversaries.

This position is now much less serious than the new development in North Poland. Here the Germans have moved very great forces from Sierpec southward and from Plock eastward along the road toward Plonsk, where their head column is in fighting contact with Russian cavalry moving north of Novo Georgievsk.

The Germans are grasping stubbornly at this position, evidently with the aim of seeking a base for an attack northwest of Warsaw similar to their old intrenchments around the Bzura and the Rawka.

Their effort in the north is impeded enormously by the Narew River and impassable swamps on its right bank, but fighting in the bare country beyond threatens to develop into great battles, engaging hundreds of thousands of men. The energy of the new operations from Sierpec is intensifying, now that the Germans have abandoned their attempt at threatening Warsaw from the Niemen lines.

Their incessant attacks on the Eastern Carpathian passes are beginning to slacken through loss of men and the absence of reinforcements. The Austrian forces at the extreme east of the line are far more numerous than the strategic situation demands. Their demonstrations continue to be largely political as regards Rumania, and are possibly effective in that sense.

The movement of the Russian southeastern column across the Pruth to the right bank has been necessitated by an approaching thaw, which at this season floods the river over a very wide area and would cut the army off for some weeks from the other Carpathian columns if it remained on the Bukowina side of the river.

The Russians in the Uszok Pass brought down an aeroplane with two German officers and one Austrian, and another, carrying three Austrians, south of Przemysl. Considerable numbers of Germans from Alsace are found now among the forces in North Hungary.

The Austrians have yielded ground in the heavily contested region southeast of Tucholka, where their main outpost was surrounded and destroyed.

Scene of Operations on Russian Front

According to latest reports the German Army Corps which drove the Russians from East Prussia are fighting north of Augustowa and in the region before Ossowetz. In North Poland the Germans have moved a great force southward from Sierpec and eastward from Plock toward Plonsk, which it is desired to capture as a base from which to make a new drive at Warsaw. The approximate position of the German forces is shown by the heavy black lines.

AUSTRIANS SPEAK OF TURNING OF TIDE

Say Russia Was Checked as She Was Massing 2,000,000 New Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.—The Morning Post publishes the following article from a Hungarian correspondent under date of Budapest, Feb. 11:

"The whole monarchy is ringing with the market advances in Bukowina and East Prussia, and the Austrian papers are speaking now of the turning of the tide. It is no wonder that the enthusiasm is great, for since the war began this is the first time real and substantial successes have been reported.

"I had a talk with an officer of high standing on the question of the Russian retreat and the new Austro-German move. He asserted that the Russian menace on the Hungarian frontiers was so pressing that in order to meet the Russian advance, which was expected to come up in great force early in the Spring, it was absolutely necessary to throw back the Russian forces into such a position that their great offensive movement, which was beginning as soon as the newly trained armies were ready to occupy the field, should start from a less advantageous position.

"The great German and Austrian military movements of the last few weeks were originally intended, he said, for an offensive, the character of which was now amply revealed, though at that time it was officially asserted that the great concentration of German and Austrian troops was intended for Servia. No doubt the army operating on the Servian frontier also had been reinforced, but the bulk of the army which passed through Hungary lately was going to reinforce the forces in Bukowina.

"My informant said the real reason of the movement in Bukowina was to free the monarchy from the Rumanian menace, which became more threatening as the Russians got a stronger hold in Bukowina and the Carpathians. Thus a double stroke was to be delivered by this offensive, which was to be linked up with a blow in East Prussia with the object of turning the two flanks of the Russian line and forcing them back from Galicia and the Carpathians.

"'We are well aware,' continued my informant, 'that Russia has newly trained forces at her disposition consisting of 2,000,000 young men, which were to be sent to the front early in March, and we knew very well in that case that sweeping Russian movement would start from undoubtedly favorable positions. Russia with 2,000,000 fresh troops would have been enabled to carry out her long cherished plan of invading Hungary and Transylvania, and nothing could have checked her advance. The only possible solution, therefore, was to counteract this movement before it was too late.'

"There are wild rumors in circulation suggesting that all the defeats the Austro-Hungarian Army encountered, especially at the beginning of the war, were chiefly due to an immense number of spies and traitors within the army itself. These rumors also say more than twenty officers already have been found guilty of treason and sentenced to death.

"How much credit should be given to these rumors I am not in a position to say, but this much I can unhesitatingly vouch for—Serb and other Slav officers are closely watched in every regiment, and very seldom intrusted with important missions. Naturally this humiliating and insulting behavior has left its mark on these officers, and their enthusiasm, which never was very deep-rooted, is withering away."

RUSSIANS QUIT BUKOWINA.

Recross the Pruth to Avoid Being Cut Off by Floods, They Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARMORNITZA, Feb. 18.—The Russians are now fighting a rearguard action with a strong Austro-German force, which is advancing parallel with the Rumanian frontier. Their flank met the enemy's advance within 50 yards of the frontier at scarcely 500 yards from the telegraph office where I am writing this message.

Our allies concentrated on the village of Bojan. This Bukowina village is on the east bank of the Pruth and close to the Austro-Rumanian frontier. It is midway between Czernowitz and the Rumanian frontier village of Novo Selitza. From a hill above the Rumanian frontier Custom House there is a magnificent view of a snowscape of hilly background. In the middle distance a plateau and a foreground of a shallow river is being developed. The desultory firing is the prelude to the more decisive battle which may come to a head tomorrow or next day.

The Times Petrograd correspondent says that if, as is believed in the Russian capital, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is trying to reach Warsaw by an advance on the north bank of the Vistula, he can hardly succeed unless he has enormous forces at his disposal.

"The route," the correspondent says, "is protected by the Russian fortress of Novo Georgievsk, reputed to be the strongest in the world, while further north the Germans must deal with Ossowetz, which stayed their first advance from East Prussia.

"Military circles consider that the withdrawal of the Russians from Bukowina was dictated by necessity, as when the ice melted in the river the Russians would have been cut off from the opposite bank of the Pruth and faced by superior forces of the enemy.

"It is reported from Warsaw that Sochaczew, thirty miles west of that city, has been almost deserted by its inhabitants. Those remaining are cut off from the outside world. They have been for forty days between the German and Russian fire and dare not leave the town. They are compelled to live in the cellars. There is no food in the town and the people are suffering severely."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Russians have now evacuated all of Bukowina, according to a dispatch to The Times from Bucharest.

Germans Occupy Tauroggen.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.—The German army which drove the Russians out of East Prussia has occupied the Russian town of Tauroggen on the East Prussian frontier, north of the Niemen River, but elsewhere in this region the Germans apparently have been halted by the arrival of Russian reinforcements, as for three days now the official reports have referred to the fighting as taking place in the Augustowo district and in the vicinity of Plock and Sierpec, on the right bank of the lower Vistula.

In the Carpathians neither side has been able to make much progress, although the Russians announce that they have repulsed numerous Austria-German attacks. Military men are of the opinion that the Austro-Germans did not leave enough men in the Carpathians when they sent the reinforcements which assisted in driving the Russians out of Bukowina, and that if they are defeated in the mountain passes they may find themselves in a very difficult position.

The Russians apparently made an orderly retreat through Bukowina, although severely harassed while wending their way through the difficult mountain passes in deep snow.

A Vienna report received through Rome says that reinforcements have reached the Russians and that a big battle is expected between Nadworna and Kolomea.

MUST WIN SOON OR NEVER.

London Times Thinks Germany's Chances in Russia Are Few.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.—The Times, discussing the situation on the eastern battlefront, says this morning:

"The need to seek an early decision is now more incumbent upon the Germans than ever. They are drawing upon their last two million men, so far as the best estimates can show, and if they do not win successes soon they can never hope to gain them.

"Their recent advance across the frontiers of East Prussia is an effective and apparently unforeseen stroke, as Russia has quite frankly acknowledged. We may discount to some extent their claim of victory, which probably belongs to the same category as the stories of impending starvation.

"When all is said, however, it is plain that the Germans have very vigorously cleared their left flank, have achieved substantial success of unknown dimensions and are pressing forward into Russian territory. They are aiming at the Fortress of Kovno and possibly at Grodno also, and what is far more important from their point of view, at cutting the main line from Petrograd to Warsaw. The line is further and perhaps even more seriously menaced by the simultaneous advance into Poland in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka from points south of the Masurian Lake region. Should the railway be reached and held by either advance, Warsaw would be in grave danger.

"It is far too soon to assume that the Germans have any chance of achieving their great object. They are moving in a very difficult country at the worst possible season. The Russians have countered such attacks before, but nothing quite so formidable and well concerted as these. They are fighting most gallantly on an enormous front. They are probably handicapped by difficulties of equipment, for they have enough men mobilized to deal with any forces which Germany could send into their territory.

"The moral for the Western Allies is, in simple language, that whatever may happen during the next few weeks Russia has her hands full."

THINK FIVE CORPS SHATTERED.

Berlin Estimate of Defeat in East Prussia Grows Every Day.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Further reports concerning the German victory of the Masurian Lakes, in East Prussia, make it apparent that the Russian defeat was a severe one.

German military officers in Berlin doubt whether much remains of about five Russian army corps which were engaged in the recent battle. While the Russians may have saved some of their artillery through quick retreat, it seems certain, army men say, that Russian troops to the number of at least 150,000 are no longer to be reckoned with by the German armies.

The clearing of the Austrian Crownland of Bukowina of the invaders also is taken by German officials to mean a Russian defeat on the other extreme wing of the operations in the east.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Official warning has been issued at Berlin against the overhasty return to their homes of fugitives from East Prussia, says an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Although housing accommodations and food supplies are not sufficiently guaranteed to make it advisable for women and children refugees to go back at present, municipal and State officials are urging the return to East Prussia of former residents who are without families.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 20.—A thanksgiving service for the liberation of East Prussia from the Russians will be held in all churches in Prussia by order of Emperor William, according to the Kreuz Zeitung.

HATE MOTTO AUSTRIA'S, TOO.

Germany's 'God Punish England' Device Adopted in Dual Monarchy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to the London Borning Post.)—Austria has now adopted Germany's motto "Gott Straffe England," (God punish England,) which is engraved in large letters on plates or printed on paper and used as ornaments in shop windows and on house doors. The words also are printed on stamps for sticking on the backs of letters.

The Government is no longer attempting to conceal the seriousness of the epidemic of spotted typhus, of which 346 fresh cases occurred between Feb. 7 and Feb. 13. Almost daily a death is reported either of a doctor who attended typhus patients or of a priest who administered extreme unction.

LAST PEACE EFFORT IN RULERS' LETTERS

Correspondence Between King George and President Poincare Now Made Public.

FRANCE LOOKED TO ENGLAND

'Greatest Chance That Peace Would Remain Unbroken' if Britain Threatened to Intervene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The letter which the French President, Raymond Poincaré, addressed to King George, and his Majesty's reply, on the even of the outbreak of the war, which the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, promised the House of Commons that he would make public, are now issued. The letters follow:

Paris, July 31, 1914.

Dear and Great Friend:

In the grave events through which Europe is passing, I feel bound to convey to your Majesty information which the Government of the Republic have received from Germany. The military preparations which are being undertaken by the Imperial Government, especially in the immediate neighborhood of the French frontier, are being pushed forward every day with fresh vigor and speed.

France, resolved to continue to the very end to do all that lies within her power to maintain peace, has up to the present confined herself solely to the most indispensable precautionary measures, but if it does not appear that her prudence and moderation serve to check Germany's action; indeed, quite the reverse, we are perhaps, then, in spite of the moderation of the Government of the Republic and the calm of public opinion, on the eve of most terrible events.

From all the information which reaches us, it would seem that war would be inevitable if Germany were convinced that the British Government would not intervene in a conflict in which France might be engaged. If, on the other hand, Germany were convinced that the Entente Cordiale would be affirmed in case of need, even to the extent of taking the field side by side, there would be the greatest chance that peace would remain unbroken.

It is true that our military and naval arrangements leave complete liberty to your Majesty's Government, and that in the letters exchanged in 1913 between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon, (the French Ambassador in London,) Great Britain and France entered into nothing more than a mutual agreement to consult one another in the event of European tension and to examine in concert whether common action were advisable. But the character of the close friendship which public feeling has given in both countries to the Entente between Great Britain and France, the confidence with which our Governments have never ceased to work for the maintenance of peace, and the signs of sympathy which your Majesty has ever shown to France, justify me in informing you quite frankly of my impressions, which are those of the Government of the Republic and of all France.

The Last Chance of Peace.

It is, I consider, on the language and action of the British Government that henceforward the last chance of a peaceful settlement will depend.

We ourselves, from the initial stages of the crisis, have enjoined upon our ally an attitude of moderation, from which they have not swerved. In concert with your Majesty's Government and in conformity with Sir E. Grey's latest suggestions, we will continue to act on the same lines, but if all efforts at conciliation emanate from one side, and if Germany and Austria can speculate on the abstention of Great Britain, Austria's demands will remain inflexible, and an agreement between her and Russia will become impossible.

I am profoundly convinced that at the present moment the more that Great Britain, France, and Russia can give a deep impression that they are united in their diplomatic action, the more possible will it be to count upon the preservation of peace.

I beg that your Majesty will excuse a step which is only inspired by the hope of seeing European balance of power definitely reaffirmed.

Pray accept the expression of my most cordial sentiments.

R. POINCARE.

King George's Reply.

The King's reply was as follows:

Buckingham Palace, Aug. 1, 1914.

Dear and Great Friend:

I most highly appreciate the sentiment which moved you to write to me in so cordial and friendly a spirit, and am grateful to you for having stated your views so fully and frankly.

You may be assured that the present situation in Europe has been the cause of much anxiety and preoccupation to me, and I am glad to think that our two Governments have worked so amicably together in endeavoring to find a peaceful solution of the questions at issue.

It would be a source of real satisfaction to me if our united efforts were to meet with success, and I am still not without hope that the terrible events which seem so near may be averted.

I admire the restraint which you and your Government are exercising in refraining from taking undue military measures on the frontier and in adopting an attitude which could not in any wise be interpreted as a provocative one.

I am personally using my best endeavors with the Emperors of Russia and Germany toward finding some solution by which actual military operations may at any rate be postponed, and time thus be given for calm discussion between the powers. I intend to prosecute these efforts without intermission so long as any hope remains of an amicable settlement.

As to my country, events are changing so rapidly that it is difficult to forecast future developments, but you may be assured that my Government will continue to discuss freely and frankly any point which might arise of interest to our two nations with M. Cambon.

Believe me, M. le Président,

GEORGE, R. I.

GERMANS ACTIVE NEAR YPRES.

Occupy Several British Trenches, but Counter-Attacks Retake Them.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A report on the progress of the fighting on the Continent was given out officially in London today. It is the second of the biweekly communications on the operation of the British Army in France promised by the authorities, and it reads as follows:

"The enemy has displayed considerable activity during the past few days southeast of Ypres. The fighting on this part of the line has at times been severe. At one or two points the enemy succeeded in occupying some of our trenches, but they were driven out by counter-attacks. One of the enemy's trenches was blown up, and a number of prisoners were taken. Our troops delivered their counter-attacks with great gallantry, in spite of the difficulties entailed by the waterlogged condition of the ground around the trenches and the bad weather.

"On the night of Feb. 15-16 an attack was made on our line north of the Ypres Canal, and on the following night a similar attack was made near Neuve Chapelle. Both were easily driven off with loss to the enemy. All the ground recently gained by us has been strengthened and held without difficulty.

"South of the River Lys our guns dealt effectively with the enemy's artillery, the fire of which has increased somewhat of late.

"Our aircraft have carried out valuable reconnoissances, and they have also successfully engaged aeroplanes of the enemy. One of our aviators recently attacked two German machines in succession. He drove off the first, and left the second, to our artillery, which brought it to the ground in hostile lines."

DROPPED BOMBS IN OSTEND.

French Aviator Landed Three on the Casino and Escaped Injury.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A daring flight made on the night of Feb. 8 by the aviator X——, who dropped six projectiles in the vicinity of Ostend, is recounted in a note given out by the War Office this afternoon.

The aviator left his station at 9:40 P. M. in a violent west wind. His first projectile landed on what appeared to be a number of munition and supply wagons near Middelkerke.

The airman then flew to Ostend, and let fall three bombs on the Casino building. The violence of these detonations caused consternation among the Germans, who flashed their searchlights on the departing aviator. Later two more bombs were dropped on a barracks to the west of Ostend.

Searchlights found the French airman soon after this, and German machine guns were fired at him, but without success. During his return flight the Frenchman's machine touched the waves along the coast line.

Guided by the lights of the aerodrome at Furnes, the Lieutenant finally landed safely at 10:20 P. M., having been gone forty minutes. The distance from Furnes to Ostend is fourteen miles.

JOFFRE'S DISMISSALS CURT.

No Attempt Made to Soften the Blow for Generals He Retires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Headquarters Staff announces that six Generals of Division have been retired to the reserve, the best known being Gen. Michel, formerly Governor of Paris. Among the newly promoted Generals de Mitry was mentioned in the order of the day of Feb. 4 for showing brilliant conduct, courage, and resourcefulness throughout the combats of October and November, to the success of which he greatly contributed. Twelve Brigadier Generals have also been retired to the reserve, while one, Gen. Garguy, has been simply retired. Among the Colonial troops two Generals of Division have been retired to the reserve.

It is noteworthy that this announcement, unlike the one issued on Dec. 22, makes no attempt to soften the blow by saying that health or personal reasons are responsible for the retirements.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS APPROVE.

Parliamentary Group Justifies Conference with Alien 'Comrades.'

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Socialist group in Parliament expressed approval today of the International Socialist Conference recently held in London. Before this action was taken addresses were made by fifteen Socialist members of Parliament, including Marcel Sembat, one of the two Socialist Cabinet Ministers, the propriety of whose presence at the London conference was questioned by the Republicans of the Left.

A resolution was adopted approving the attitude of the French delegates to the London conference, which, it was said, was necessary in order "to unify Socialists against German imperialism and frustrate possible intrigues of German diplomacy," as well as to prepare for the future reconstitution of the International Federation.

TALE OF ETHERIZED GERMANS.

French Say They Kill Them as They Lie Stupefied in the Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A wounded French officer who has just rejoined his regiment in the Argonne District, after three months' absence, writes that he is struck by the excellent spirit of the troops despite their fearful hardships in a difficult country where some of the hardest fighting of the war has been accompanied by an unusual high death rate.

Officers and men are all convinced of their eventual mastery over the Germans, whose attacks, they say, are pushed home only when the the soldiers have been stupified with a mixture of ether and alcohol which sometimes causes them to fall asleep immediately after they have taken a trench, so that "our men, returning, butcher them like sheep."

The writer was further impressed by the organization of the service for transporting munitions, food and the wounded. In the French rear, where the roads were formerly execrable, they are now mended daily and cleaned by mechanical sweepers.

NO MORE FRENCH 'RESERVES.'

Joffre Praises Them and Says They Are Now in the Active Army.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Gen. Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, today issued an order of the day, saying:

"Now that the reserve regiments have acquired splendid fighting ability, they henceforth will be put on the same basis as the active army. The designation of 'reserve' has been suppressed."

AN ABSINTHE INDEMNITY.

French Chamber Votes $2,960,000 to Reimburse Liquor Dealers.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Debate on the bill limiting the number of saloons in France was resumed today by the members of the French Chamber of Deputies. A measure was passed allowing the sum of 14,800,000 francs (approximately $2,960,000) as reimbursement for taxes paid by liquor dealers on absinthe in their possession and for the purchase of their stocks of absinthe.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, declared during the discussion that the bill for the limitation of bars would not solve the liquor question any more than would the suppression of the sale of absinthe, but that it constituted an effective means in the fight. He said that the bill must be adopted in the interest of the public.

After hearing a number of speakers the Chamber postponed further discussion until next week.

Medal for Sir John French.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Government today decided to confer the military medal on Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces in the field.

SWISS GET GERMAN APOLOGY.

Are Informed That a Trespassing Aviator Has Been Punished.

BERNE, (via Paris,) Feb. 19.—The Swiss Government today received a note from the German Government saying that the aviator who on Feb. 2 flew over Swiss territory in the region of the frontier of Alsace has been punished.

The German note also expressed deep regret that the incident had occurred.

WILL AID CATTLE RAISING.

Germany Exempts Breeding Animals from Requisition in Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, today notified the State Department that he had received from the German military authorities a copy of an order that had been issued by them relative to the exemption of cattle and their food from military requisition when imported by the Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation. Mr. Whitlock forwarded the text of the order as follows:

"In order to restore the breeding of horses and cattle, which through the military events has been disturbed, it is herewith ordained that stallions, bulls, and other male beasts used for breeding, as well as female animals with young, and female animals of special value to breeding, also mares with foals, cows with calves, and other female animals with young, and lastly cows which have not more than two teeth, are exempt from requisition.

"The above is made known to horse and cattle breeders by a proclamation, with the invitation that each procure appropriate male breeding animals in cases where there are none or not enough at their disposition."

TROOPER CALLED A SPY.

British Vice Consul Accuses Man Being Tried as a Deserter.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Feb. 19.—Alfred Crebbin, British Vice Consul in Denver, declared today that William J. Behringer, or William J. Davis, a trooper in the Twelfth United States Cavalry, was a German spy who recently tried to enlist in the British Army.

According to Mr. Crebbin, Behringer, who is being tried by court-martial at Fort Bliss, Texas, as a deserter, was in Denver about a month ago. He had been stationed at Frederick, Col., with his troop on strike duty. He obtained leave to go to Fort Logan, near here, to have a money order cashed. Instead of going to the fort, he applied to Crebbin's office for enlistment in the English service. He said he was a British subject and former member of the Fourteenth British Hussars. He produced papers showing that, under the name of Davis, he had been honorably discharged from the service.

Owing to the man's accent, Mr. Crebbin says he put him off and began an inquiry into his statement that he could purchase his discharge from the American Army. Crebbin's questions and the description he gave of "Davis" led to Behringer's arrest at Fort Bliss.

$17.50 Buys A Stein-Bloch

Take your choice of Stein-Bloch and our own model Suits and Overcoats that sold regularly at $40, $38, $35, $30 and $25 — now $17.50. To-day's the last day.

Suits that sold regularly at $20—now $14.75. Alterations charged for at cost.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

The Final Clean-up Sale of Weber and Heilbroner

Fall and Winter

Suits and Overcoats

Is Now in Progress at the Following Reductions:

$20 and $25 Suits, now $14.50
$25, $30 and $35 Suits, now $18.50
$35, $40 and $45 Suits, now $22.50
$20, $25 and $30 Overcoats, now $14.50
$25, $30 and $35 Overcoats, now $18.50
$30, $35 and $40 Overcoats, now $23.50
$50 and $60 Overcoats, now $34.50

This sale, embracing our entire stock of Fall and Winter suits and overcoats except dress clothes, still presents a satisfactory selection of choice woolens, tailored in this season's best styles. Weights which may be worn through the Spring.

A moderate charge will be made for alterations.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 44th and Broadway — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Supplies for Warring Nations

Where surety bonds are required guaranteeing the performance of contracts for furnishing materials and supplies to foreign Governments or their representatives, this Company may be used.

WE SIGN ALL KINDS OF BONDS

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 Broadway, New York

Remember this: We bond more people than any other company in the world.

"America's Leading Surety Company"

HINTS AT ITALY'S ENTRY.

Speech by Premier Loudly Applauded in the Chamber.

ROME, Feb. 19.—Indirect allusion to the international situation was made today by Premier Salandra in an address before the Chamber of Deputies in commemoration of the victims of the recent earthquake.

"We keep intact," the Premier said, "our undaunted faith in the immortal Fatherland, which today more than ever asks from her sons the profound conviction that her fate is not comprised in the narrow circle of present interest or even the life of one generation, but includes and connects those who were with those who will be, in all our memories of the past and in all our hopes and ideals for the future."

The Premier's address was loudly applauded by the members of the Chamber.

SUFFRAGISTS AT THE FRONT.

Many Non-Militants Volunteer as War Nurses.

LONDON, Feb. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—More than 800 members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—the non-militant party—are now working in the military hospitals in Great Britain, and over 70 have gone abroad as nurses and physicians. The Scottish branch has in addition equipped and supplied the staffs of three hospitals, of which two are at the front and the third is ready to leave.

Almost $100,000 has been raised among the members for various kinds of war relief and hospitals. Another of the union's activities has been the establishment of clubs where soldiers and their women friends spend their evenings in talking or playing games. A great deal of work has also been done for unemployed women.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Sale of Men's Hats

1000 Men's Derbies,
500 Men's Soft Hats,
50 Imported Velour Hats,
At $1.70

THE DERBIES are made from *long fur stock*, which insures good wear. Many have beautiful satin linings. Good quality band and bindings—a most exceptional value.

THE SOFT HATS are "seconds" from a manufacturer who has a world-wide reputation on soft Hats. Colors: Green, Blue, Brown, Smoke and Black.

We make the flat statement that no soft Hat in up-to-date style of this quality was ever, to our knowledge, offered at this price before.

THE VELOUR HATS are the remaining stock of our Imported Hats, mostly 6⅝, 6¾, 6⅞.

A General Clearance of Golf Caps
Reduced to 45c Main Floor

Men's Gloves at 89c

An accumulation of several makes of high-grade Gloves; size range and color assortment are not quite complete. Every pair bears the well-known name of some American or European maker. Styles too numerous to give in detail. Great values in this quick clearance. Main Floor

Clearance of Men's Golf Jackets and Sweater Coats

Regular stock REDUCED in price from ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF.

Imported and American-Made

Lot 1—Styles are fine angora and worsted in heather mixtures; medium and heavy weights; V-neck and roll collar. Also light weight Shetland:
15 were $8.00 | 75 were $6.50 | 5 were 7.50 | 33 were 5.00 — Now $2.95

Lot 2—Angora Auto Coats, leather reinforced; Norfolk Coats, sweater-knit; Sweaters with V-neck, Byron neck or roll collar:
4 were $15.00 | 3 were $8.50 | 3 were 12.50 | 94 were 7.50 | 7 were 10.00 — Now $5.00

Lot 3—Including Jumbo Weave, Angora and imported hand-knit Shetland Sweaters and Coats:
24 were $10.00 | 8 were 9.50 | 12 were $8.50 — Now $6.50

Lot 4—Angora and Knitted Golf Coats, Jumbo knit and heavy Shaker-knit Sweaters, Pure Silk Jackets in Pearl Gray:
19 were $17.50 | 5 were 15.00 | 6 were $14.00 | 3 were 12.50 — Now $10.00

Lot 5—Imported Knitted Auto Coats and Golf Coats:
9 were $20.00 | 15 were $19.50 — Now $12.50

While these Sweaters and Coats are carried in stock in the Men's Department, there are many that will be attractive to women and misses. Main Floor

THINK ZEPPELINS GOOD ONLY TO SCOUT

British Naval Experts Say Their Ability in the War Zone Will Be Limited.

HEAVY WEATHER THEIR BANE

Berlin Admits Loss of Two Airships Off Denmark Coast—Airmen Suffered Terribly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—British naval and aeronautical experts agree that the Zeppelins will be of little value in the newly created war zone around the British Isles, except perhaps as scouts over the routes from England to Holland and Denmark. This in spite of the fact that a Zeppelin at an elevation of 1,000 or 1,500 feet would easily have a range of vision of fifty miles and could direct the attack of a submarine by means of signals, probably given by semaphore, as submarines are not equipped for receiving wireless messages.

The use of Zeppelins in co-operation with submarines and other watercraft is said in the best informed naval and aeronautical circles to have been the only effective service which these "lords of air" have rendered since the outbreak of the war.

C. G. Gray, editor of The Aeroplane, said in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Zeppelins are quite airworthy craft if you don't run them into bad weather. They have bee. of practically no value in land operations because of the far greater speed of aeroplanes, which in every field of military operations are on guard. As sea scouts and directors of submarine attacks they have undoubtedly been of great use to the German fleet in its defensive operations and very likely as far as the Danish Coast and Frisian Islands.

"Thirty-four hours is the longest continuous flight a Zeppelin has yet made even as a stunt, and this was accomplished by plugging against the wind for five or six hours and then drifting back. The Zeppelin L-8, which accomplished this feat, was wrecked in a storm the other day off the Danish coast, another proof, if one were needed, of the impotence of Zeppelins when confronted by bad weather.

"There is no reason to suppose that the Zeppelins which the German Government is now turning out are much superior to those in use before the war, and it can easily be seen that Zeppelins, requiring as they do good weather and short flights, will not be able to cooperate with submarines, say, in the Irish Sea. As to the English Channel, this is some distance from the nearest sheds, and protected by English and French aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. Zeppelin co-operation with submarines will never be able to effect a blockade of the English coast."

BERLIN ADMITS TWO LOST.

Thrilling Story of Experiences Told by Crew of the L-4.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Announcement of the loss of the German airships L-3 and L-4 in a heavy gale off Southern Denmark was made by the Overseas News Agency tonight.

It was stated that the crews of the ships were saved with the exception of four men who are missing.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Two Zeppelins have landed in Jutland during the last three days. The first of these, the L-3, was burned by its crew. The second, after a number of soldiers who were aboard had disembarked, rose and drifted toward the sea, where it is supposed to have been lost."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily News receives the following from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"German survivors of the Zeppelin L-4 told a thrilling story at the official inquiry at Esjberg. They repeated their story of escape from a wrecked fishing boat which struck a mine, but the magistrate disbelieved them, saying the survivors had not the appearance of sailors. They then confessed they were survivors from a Zeppelin wrecked in last night's storm. When the airship got into difficulties they tried to steer in the teeth of the gale, but the motor smashed as the ship neared shore and was driven down by snow. The Captain wave orders to set the ship afire, then to leap for their lives.

"The whole ship was ablaze as the men leaped overboard from a fair height some two or three miles from shore. There were fifteen men on board and four were lost. The survivors swam about clinging to wreckage and eventually reached shore near Varde, where, realizing they were on neutral ground, they made for the railway station and tried to escape by a passing train. One man broke both legs jumping from the Zeppelin."

GERMANS RUSH AEROPLANES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb 19. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear from a trustworthy source that Germany is intensely busy building aeroplanes and that in all the aerodromes beyond the Rhine thousands of young Germans are training as pilots and mechanics.

Germany's ambition undoubtedly is that her aerial fleet should greatly exceed that of the Allies.

FINDS DEPRESSION IN GERMAN TRADE

But a Scandinavian Business Man Says All Classes Support the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.—The Chronicle publishes the statement of a Scandinavian business man who has made an extensive tour of Germany.

"I was in Hamburg," he says, "on the eve of the great proclamation for the blockading of Great Britain. The people rejoiced at the idea that England might feel the effect of a blockade similar to that to which Germany is now actually subjected.

"Hamburg gave one the impression of being very badly hit by the war. I went on a boat trip around the harbor, where hundreds of steamers of all sizes were laid up. Their respective crews had joined the army or navy, and the long rows of ships showed no sign of life. The armored cruiser Friedrich III. and one larger warship, apparently the Derfflinger, were docked and under repairs, while three or four torpedo craft were anchored, presumably for the same purpose.

"I went on board the Hamburg-American liner Imperator, which had been about to sail for America when the war broke out, but was now laid up like the rest. There was a long row of steamers which were pointed out to me as being English prizes; but I was informed that the intention was not to sell them, as they would be handed back to England after the war in exchange for German prizes.

"The Hamburgers seem to be disappointed that their oversea trade is suffering so much. On the other hand, business life in Hamburg has always been conducted on very sound lines, and the town is no doubt wealthy enough to hold out for some considerable time. The Hamburgers seem to adapt themselves to present conditions with a cheerful determination to contribute their full share of current benevolent expenses and taxes and still make both ends meet.

"Germans expressed their pride in the general administration of the war, which they said, had obtained results far beyond their own expectations. There were no criticisms of Government measures, and even the radical restrictions with regard to the bread supply seemed to be met with general approval.

"Coblenz, which was the Kaiser's headquarters during the first few weeks of the war, seemed busy; otherwise there was next to no traffic on the Rhine. The vineyards were apparently neglected for want of labor, and the picturesque little hotels along the river, of which there is such an abundance, seemed quite superfluous. Assmanshausen, Rüdesheim, Nierstein, and all the little places otherwise so flourishing were practically lifeless, whereas Wiesbaden was said to be overloaded with wounded and unwounded convalescents of the better classes.

"At Frankfort a young widow entered the carriage She had attended her husband's funeral from the Frankfort Hospital that day, and now was on her way home alone. The man, 38 years old, had left for the front in October. He had applied three times, she said, before he was accepted, and was very anxious to go. On Jan. 15 she had a telegram saying that he had received a shot through the shoulder in the battle of Soissons.

"After he had been in the hospital for some days both legs were lamed as a result of an injury to his spine, and he succumbed to his wounds. 'I have finished with the war now,' she said. 'I have given my share.' She was very composed and told us calmly of her home and three children, 9, 7, and 4 years old. When a train full of soldiers passed us at a station she rose to the window and waved her handkerchief enthusiastically at them."

PATTERSON WARNS KAISER.

Predicts an Uprising if an American Ship Is Sunk.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—"Let Emperor William take solemn warning. Let him know that when a German submarine sinks an American ship it will be as impossible to prevent an uprising of the American people as it was when Sumter was fired upon."

These words from a man who had risen when Sumter fell, who had been wounded at Gettysburg—C. Stuart Patterson, former Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, President of the Western Savings Fund Society—evoked prolonged cheers from 250 prominent business and professional men gathered to-night in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel for the twenty-sixth annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society. Mr. Patterson's remarks were made while he was inducting President Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as President of the society.

"There is no question where the sympathies of the Scotch-Irish lie," he said. "We hope and pray for the success of the Allies. We hope and pray for a peace with honor. The Allies are fighting for freedom. To make clear the justice of their cause, we do not need to unearth the treaties protecting the neutrality of Belgium; we do not need to search for the musty precedents which forbid any Emperor to prevent the free navigation of the seas."

QUEEN MARY SENDS SPOKESWOMAN HERE

Commands Lady Williams-Taylor to Convey Her Appreciation of War Relief.

WILL BE RECEPTION GUEST

Red Cross Sends Surgeons to British Hospital—Day's Gifts to War Aid Funds.

The United States Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, whose headquarters are at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, announced yesterday that, by the command of the Queen, Lady Williams-Taylor will arrive on the Lusitania today to personally acquaint the Board of Patronesses with the objects and needs of the guild and the Queen's appreciation of the work already accomplished.

When Lady Williams-Taylor arrives it will be determined whether the patronesses will give her a reception on Monday or Tuesday, at which Miss C. Welland Merritt, who was commissioned by the Queen to organize the Canadian and the United States branches of the guild, will be present.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild is the association with which the Queen is officially connected, she being the President. The United States branch is under the Presidency of Miss Theodosia M. Spring-Rice. The patronesses are Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Countess Ella Festetics, Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin, Mrs. Eugene Fuller, Mrs. Robert Holmes Greene, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. John G. McCullough, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Thomas N. Rhinelander, Miss Thedosia M. Spring-Rice, Mrs. George R. Sharp, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, and Mrs. Augustine J. Wilson.

Red Cross Surgeons to Sail.

On the American liner St. Louis, which sails for Southampton, England, today, will sail Dr. J. E. Stowers of Kansas City and Dr. E. L. Gilcreest of Gainesville, Texas, of the medical staff of the American Red Cross, both of whom are going to England to join the staff of the American Hospital at Paignton. Dr. Gilcreest and Dr. Stowers are both Johns Hopkins University men.

The Red Cross is also shipping a large consignment of hospital supplies, anaesthetics, and medical supplies on the French liner Rochambeau, which sails for Havre today. The consignment includes 1,000 pounds of chloroform, 50 bales of absorbent cotton, and 12,500 doses of anti-typhoid serum.

Yesterday's donations to the Red Cross European War Fund totalled $188.30, which brought the fund to $460,248.77. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributors who gave $10 or more were:

Grand Lodge, O. B. A.	$1,000	St. Joseph, Mo., Com.	$1,000
Emanu-El Religious School	45	Norfolk Com.	500
Indianapolis Com.	500	Wheeling, W. Va., Com.	140
Chevra Ahovos Israel, Tacoma, Wash.	81	J. Hirschberg	200
Indianapolis Asen.	11	Cong. Nachlath Z.	125
Cleveland Aid Soc.	25	Charleston, S. C., Com.	500
R. J. Heavenrich	10	Hungarian Cong.	100
Reba A. Baum	10	New England A. J. R. C.	2,000
Akron Ladies' Rel.	100	A. J. Esberg	20
Mme. Zimbalist	50	H. Wollman	25

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund is now $110,382. Treasurer August Belmont, who receives contributions at 200 Fifth Avenue, reported the following contributions of $10 or more, yesterday:

T. R. Hoyt	$23	Mrs. J. L. Kahlenberg	$33
W. H. Bissel	10	E. V. King	100
T. Sudduth	10	Rev. P. J. Dervis	10
Mrs. E. F. Lamert	10		

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $42, making a total of $58,583.34. Among the donors were Mrs. Nathaniel T. Bacon, Providence, R. I., $30, and Miss Ada W. Powers of Daytona, Fla., $10.

British-American Gifts.

The British-American War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue has received and shipped more than 12,000 articles to the British troops in the last fourteen days. This includes fifty dozen suits of woollen underwear sent to the fund from the British and Belgian Relief Association.

To Aid Architects' Families.

The American Group of French Architects will hold conferences at the home of Lloyd Warren, 1,041 Fifth Avenue, on the mornings of March 2, 5, 9, and 12 with a view to benefit the families of French architects fighting in Europe. F. Burrell Hoffamn, 15 East Fortieth Street, will supply tickets to intending subscribers. The patronesses are Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, Mrs. Duncan Candler, Mrs. John W. Cross, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. Joseph H. Freedlander, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Frank Griswold, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, Mrs. LeRoy King, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

BETRAYED BY DINNER COAT.

Wrong Jackson Was Put to Bed at the Hotel Manhattan.

An assistant manager was summoned to the café at the Hotel Manhattan late Thursday afternoon, and his attention was called to a man who slumbered at one of the tables.

"He has been there ever since lunch," said the head waiter, "and I can't get him to move."

The assistant manager shook the sleeper.

"Lemme 'lone," was the response.

"Are you stopping in the hotel?" he was asked.

"Yep," was the reply.

"What's your name?"

"T. J. Jackson."

Inquiry was made at the desk as to whether a T. J. Jackson was registered in the hotel, and this was confirmed. His room number was 190. This was a case that required discretion. Mr. Jackson was smuggled into room 180 by way of the pantry and the freight elevator. He had been put to bed when one of the hotel employes noticed a dinner coat hanging from the clothes rack. It would fit a man of half Mr. Jackson's size. Apparently he was not the Mr. Jackson who was paying for the room. Again a question was put to the sleepy man.

"I live in the Bronx," he replied this time.

So the hotel men hurriedly put on his clothes again, called for the chambermaid to put the bed in order, and hurried him into the freight elevator and downstairs to a place where he could finish his nap. The assistant manager, when told of the mistake due to the coincidence in names, breathed a prayer of thanksgiving that the other T. J. Jackson had not appeared.

To Observe Washington's Birthday.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution will celebrate Washington's Birthday at Delmonico's next Monday evening, with moving pictures of the war in Europe, followed by a supper, in place of the usual formal banquet. The members of the society will attend services at 4 P. M. tomorrow at the Church of the Incarnation. The services will be conducted by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins. On this occasion the newly organized guard will make its first appearance, carrying a number of revolutionary flags.

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee of 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, now has a fund of $52,366.32. Miss Anne Morgan, the Treasurer, announced these additional subscriptions of $10 or more yesterday:

Helen Judson	$50	Mrs. D. E. Waters	13
Edith Wetmore	100	Mrs. F. Lane	10
Maude Wetmore	25	Mrs. Kohut	25
Edith E. Colby	13	Charlotte C. Norton	10
Mrs. W. P. Hamilton	100	Emergency Com.	617
Mrs. W. T. Hills	13	Mrs. McBurney	71

Women's Relief Fund.

The following contributions totaling $778.25 have been acknowledged by the New York Committee of the American Women's War Relief Fund. Contributions should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street:

Mrs. R. G. Tower	$10	Mrs. B. J. Wasserman	$15
Mrs. W. Y. Peters	25	R. Rasenball	25
Mrs. H. M. Clark	200	Mrs. S. Aldrich	10
Mrs. W. O. Edmonds	25	Ernest Simons	25
A. L. Clark	50	Joseph Purse	10
G. I. Lindsay	100	Mr. and Mrs. A. Aldrich	10
Mrs. A. K. Clark	10	M. J. Bally, Bay City, Mich.	10
J. L. Paxton	10	Mrs. A. Dawson	10
Miss M. B. Mann	50		
J. P. Pitcher	10		
D. A. Ritchie	50		

Jewish Relief Fund.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer, now totals $486,221.93. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Grand Lodge, O. B. A.	$1,000	St. Joseph, Mo., Com.	$1,000
Emanu-El Religious School	45	Norfolk Com.	500
Indianapolis Com.	500	Wheeling, W. Va., Com.	140
Chevra Ahovos Israel, Tacoma, Wash.	81	J. Hirschberg	200
Indianapolis Asen.	11	Cong. Nachlath Z.	125
Cleveland Aid Soc.	25	Charleston, S. C., Com.	500
R. J. Heavenrich	10	Hungarian Cong.	100
Reba A. Baum	10	New England A. J. R. C.	2,000
Akron Ladies' Rel.	100	A. J. Esberg	20
Mme. Zimbalist	50	H. Wollman	25

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund is now $110,382. Treasurer August Belmont, who receives contributions at 200 Fifth Avenue, reported the following contributions of $10 or more, yesterday:

T. R. Hoyt	$23	Mrs. J. L. Kahlenberg	$33
W. H. Bissel	10	E. V. King	100
T. Sudduth	10	Rev. P. J. Dervis	10
Mrs. E. F. Lamert	10		

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $42, making a total of $58,583.34. Among the donors were Mrs. Nathaniel T. Bacon, Providence, R. I., $30, and Miss Ada W. Powers of Daytona, Fla., $10.

British-American Gifts.

The British-American War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue has received and shipped more than 12,000 articles to the British troops in the last fourteen days. This includes fifty dozen suits of woollen underwear sent to the fund from the British and Belgian Relief Association.

To Aid Architects' Families.

The American Group of French Architects will hold conferences at the home of Lloyd Warren, 1,041 Fifth Avenue, on the mornings of March 2, 5, 9, and 12 with a view to benefit the families of French architects fighting in Europe. F. Burrell Hoffamn, 15 East Fortieth Street, will supply tickets to intending subscribers. The patronesses are Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, Mrs. Duncan Candler, Mrs. John W. Cross, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. Joseph H. Freedlander, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Frank Griswold, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, Mrs. LeRoy King, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

ROCKEFELLER TO AID WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Institute Sends Equipment for Dr. Carrel's Study of Tetanus at the Front.

HOSPITAL AT COMPIEGNE

French Government Refits a Hotel for His Work—Miss Lilly Sails to Assist Him.

Miss Katherine Lilly, head nurse of the department of surgery of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, will sail for France on the French liner Rochambeau this morning. Miss Lilly goes abroad for the especial purpose of assisting Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, who has been detached from work connected with the hospital at Lyons and placed in complete charge of the hospital at Compiègne, near the northern line of battle, by the French Government.

For the use of the patients in charge of Dr. Carrel and his assistants, the French Government has taken over a hotel at Compiègne, which has been converted into a hospital with accommodations for about 100 patients. The French Government is also providing administrative officials as well as competent surgeons to work under Dr. Carrel, who will be left free to perform his characteristic operations, especially in the line of transplanting tissues, blood vessels, and nerves, and of blood transfusion, and to take charge of the laboratory studies which are about to be undertaken.

In connection with this new work of Dr. Carrel's near the battle line, the Rockefeller Institute last night issued a statement, which read in part:

In order that the work under Dr. Carrel may not only be of the greatest effectiveness at the moment, but may be made permanently available to the world of science, the Rockefeller Institute is equipping Dr. Carrel's hospital with complete apparatus for research in the bacteriological, pathological, chemical, and surgical conditions which may arise.

Dr. Carrel, who was spending his vacation in France at the outbreak of the war, immediately offered his services to the French Government, which were accepted. He was detailed to the military hospital at Lyons, at which there were referred to him especially the wounded with injured blood vessels and nerves, in view of the research work which he had done in these classes of injuries. From the application of the method which he discovered for suturing and transplanting blood vessels and tissues it was possible to save limbs which otherwise would have inevitably been lost. Dr. Carrel has now been given special facilities as near as possible to the line of battle, because of the unusual conditions which have developed in this conflict incident to trench warfare.

It had been supposed that all future wars would yield small numbers of infected wounds. The facts, however, are that no previous war has yielded such a large number of infected wounds as the present one. The infections have also been of an unusual character. Formerly they were usually suppuration and pus formation. Now they are commonly due to the development of gas in the tissues and to tetanus, or lockjaw.

This gas infection is very serious in form. It originates in bacteria of the soil, particularly soil which has been under a high state of cultivation for a long period of years.

Hitherto this class of infection has been so rare that adequate means for its prevention and cure have hardly been worked out. It is in order that he might have access to this class of cases, now, unfortunately, so numerous, that Dr. Carrel has been transferred to the northern field of war. It is in order that, in addition to the regular routine work of the care of the wounded, he may study these infections especially, he is being provided by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research with the medical equipment requisite for this work.

Miss Lilly will have in her charge, when she sails on the Rochambeau, a detachment of American Red Cross nurses who are going to Yvetot, France, where they will be attached to the nursing staff of the Red Cross Hospital at that place.

SHAW AN AID TO GERMANS.

His Essay of November Widely Circulated in Fatherland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A "Neutral Observer," describing in The Times a visit paid by him to Dresden, says:

"The Royal Theatre was continuing its Shakespearean productions, though most Germans seem to think that Bernard Shaw has succeeded in creating a far more satisfactory and truer portrait of the modern Englishman.

"Shaw's essay, published last November, was handed to me for perusal, and I learned later that it had been widely circulated by the Germans as propaganda literature for the purpose of bringing to the attention of neutrals a 'truthful and unbiased survey of England and the English.'"

RUMANIA UNEASY AS PARLIAMENT OPENS

Public Feeling Altogether for the Allied Powers, but the Government Is Very Reserved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The next few days will be critical for Rumania. After a few days' recess Parliament opened again, and the session will close Feb. 28.

The situation is far from clear. Last week the Nationalist Deputy Cuza brought forward an interpellation upon the question of foreign policy, in which he strongly developed the Triple Entente point of view and criticised the Government's policy. No answer was made by the Prime Minister to this attack. On the other hand, Carp, exleader of the Conservative Party, is about to start a new organ supporting the German policy and urging Rumania to go solidly with the Austro-German allies. Public feeling is altogether for France and the Triple Entente, but the Government is very reserved.

As the situation is so complicated, it is natural that great importance should be attached to the Prime Minister's journey to Petrograd, but the mission is very deftly interpreted.

I may add that the Albanian invasion of Servia and the bomb outrage at the recent masked ball at Sofia are regarded as very disquieting symptoms that may complicate the already difficult Balkan situation. A telegram from Sofia reports that the bomb outrage is a political affair and may be the consequence of the Bulgarian loan made in Germany.

Nicholas Misu, Rumanian Minister to London, has just arrived here. His coming has political importance, though ostensibly he is here with his sons to arrange for their military course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Temps cables an interview with M. Kozell, Russian Minister to Bucharest, who expresses confidence that Rumanian sympathies now and henceforth are firmly devoted to the Allies.

The correspondent says that he has received from the highest authority information regarding Rumania's real intentions. Though the Russian press is doubtful whether intervention is intended, well-informed circles consider it certain. The delay is due to the Rumanian desire to act at the most efficacious moment, when there will be no risk of Bulgaria joining the large Austro-German armies already near the Rumanian frontier. Anyway, the Rumanian military preparations will be fully complete three weeks hence.

Inner Petrograd circles express surprise at the reported Rumanian doubts about the possible Russian occupation of Constantinople or the Dardanelles. It is remembered that Russia previously associated Rumania in a note relative to the straits; therefore it is certain that Rumanian interests will be safeguarded in all action influencing their possession.

SERBS MAY MARCH TO SEA.

Invasion of Albania Will Be Backed by Allied Fleet, Bulgars Say.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A statement from the Overseas News Agency says it is the intention of Servia to invade Albania.

"Reports from Sofia, Bulgaria, state that the incursions of the Albanians into Servian territory are welcome to Servia," says the statement. "The Servians intend to use the present interval in the operations of the Austrian army in the Balkans to push an advance toward the Adriatic, supported by the co-operation of the Anglo-French fleet."

SAY TURKS STABBED GERMANS.

Russians Report That They Killed Instructors Before Surrendering.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following:

"A dispatch from the Caucasus says the Turks before surrendering stabbed their German instructors, and that not one of the instructors was among the many prisoners taken."

Mrs. Northrup in Bellevue.

Mrs. Catherine Northrup, 28 years old, of 11 East Thirty-second Street, who was arrested last Sunday in Fifth Avenue, near St. Patrick's Cathedral, on a charge of disorderly conduct, was committed last night to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue by Magistrate Herbert in the Women's Night Court. The District Attorney had taken up the matter of the woman's sanity with Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, who found the woman guilty of grand larceny more than a year ago.

TO PASS BELGIANS' FOOD.

No Customs Duties to be Charged by the German Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, today notified the State Department that no customs duties would be collected on foodstuffs consigned to him for distribution to the destitute population of Belgium. Mr. Whitlock's message stated that the Director of Customs at Brussels had supplied him with this statement of the situation:

"In conformity with the regulations governing diplomatic immunity the shipments sent to Holland, consigned to the American Minister at Brussels, which arrive not only at Brussels, but also at other ports of entry—Antwerp, Esschen, Ghent, Liége, Visé, Loozen, Smeermans, Petit-Lanaye, and Lanaeken—will be admitted free of duty.

"Instructions will be given to the interested agents that the delivery of the shipments in question is subject to no difficulty or delay on the part of the Custom House. Thus, for shipments entering in boats via Petit-Lanaye destined for Liége and for such shipments as are liable to customs formalities in the latter city, dispatch will be made under seal without escort.

"General directions will be given in the matter of goods, even definitively released from customs, which are to be sent from the frontier to a place in the interior, that if the seals have been broken new seals shall be affixed by the customs with the purpose of assuring the receiver thereof that withdrawels have not been effected in transit through Belgium."

Minister Whitlock has also sent to the State Department the following communication which was delivered to him by the German military authorities at Brussels on Jan. 13:

"The Governor General, in a decision given on the 5th of this month, has exempted from military requisition not only foodstuffs imported by the Comité de Secours et d'Alimentation into Belgium from abroad for the civil population, but has extended this measure to food necessary for beasts and cattle imported by the committee.

"Furthermore, as a consequence of the attached order, issued Dec. 26 by the Governor General, certain classes of animals are protected against military requisition.

"In this manner many of the wishes expressed by the National Committee's agricultural section are met."

HINDUS KILLED 11 ENGLISH.

Singapore Mutiny Is Now Quelled, According to Tokio.

TOKIO, Feb. 19.—A report received from Singapore, Straits Settlement, says that the mutiny of the Hindu soldiers has been quelled.

Eleven Englishmen and women were killed in the fighting and some Japanese were wounded.

Marines were landed from Japanese and French warships to quell the disturbance.

SHE ATE 22 LOBSTERS.

Woman in Harlem Defeated a Man in a Feasting Contest.

Friends of Mrs. Eleanor Reynolds of 501 East 162d Street hope she'll continue to feel as well as she said she did last night. But they're doubtful, for Mrs. Reynolds ate twenty-two one-pound chicken lobsters, thereby defeating Charles M. Ohrbach of Convent Avenue and 162d Street, and winning the lobster eating championship of Harlem, as well as a $20 gold piece prize. The prize was provided by the Mecca Club, which staged the contest in the Mecca Restaurant, 3,550 Broadway.

Ohrbach ate seventeen lobsters and said he would have won if he hadn't washed his down with dark beer and if Mrs. Reynolds hadn't starved herself for three days in preparation for the contest.

But no one took any stock in this calumny, for Mrs. Reynolds beat Ohrbach by a pound and a half in a beefsteak eating contest last week, and naturally he was peeved.

Bulgarian Minister to Speak.

M. Panaretoff, the Bulgarian Minister, will deliver an address on "American Trade Opportunities in Bulgaria" at the February luncheon of the American Manufacturers Export Association, which is to be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Wednesday. J. Wylie Brown, Executive Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, in Constantinople, also will speak.

BLOOMINGDALE'S.

Miss Rita Stanwood in "Under Cover."

ROMANCE OF COMMERCE

The story is told of a critic who said this of a new book:

"New work of Professor Dry-as-Dust in 14 volumes; weighs 19 pounds."

Some advertisements are doubtless like the Professor's new book. But in *many*, the *romance* is near the surface.

A recent Bloomingdale adv. mentions —An Adam Chair of rare finish, a Shirvan Rug from the Orient; a Reading Lamp of Chinese base and French hand painted shade; embroidered linens from Madeira.

Is there not a real romance in the very diversity of merchandise (assembled from every corner of the earth) in this big Department Store?

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

Resinol Soap shampoos keep the hair healthy, rich and lustrous

Leave no stickiness or unpleasant odor. Resinol Soap sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

If You Are Building Come and See

"Miller" Electric, Gas and Oil LIGHTING FIXTURES.

The beautiful designs—an elegant variety—and fine quality of "Miller" goods will suit you.

"MILLER" LAMPS

with the shades made from selected art glass, give a perfect light, are ornamental and durable—silk shades fade, are easily soiled.

Cut out and save this card, so you won't forget "Miller"

For Wedding Gifts Buy "Miller" Lamps

Buy "Miller" Lamps from dealers or Edward Miller & Co. Manufacturers. Established 1844. 68 & 70 Park Place, New York. (In the next block to Woolworth Building.)

MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion

Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Men's Imported Spring Overcoats and Storm Coats

at pronounced concessions from regular prices

For This Day (Saturday)

Men's Imported Spring Overcoats in a comprehensive selection of new, light-weight fabrics, including cassimeres, fancy cheviots and silk mixtures; all with silk-lined yoke and sleeves . . . . . at $21.00

Men's Imported Storm Coats, of superior quality tweeds in brown and gray mixtures; finished with velvet collar; an absolutely waterproof garment, exceptionally well made and of smart, distinctive appearance, $21.00

Men's Imported Storm Coats, of fine quality gabardine in gray or tan; with regulation or raglan sleeves; yoke and sleeves silk-lined, at $17.50

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Will offer Today very special Values in the following Departments:

Men's Winter Clothing
At the most emphatic price reductions:

Men's Sack Suits
comprising all staple blues, blacks and mixtures, many of which are quarter lined with silk or mohair, sizes 33 to 50 chest measure, in all proportions; priced in three groups for immediate clearance,
at $15.00 (Values $20 to $25) at $19.50 (Values $25 to $35) at $25.00 (Values $35 to $45)

Youths' Long Trouser Suits at $9.75
sizes 14 to 18 years; Values $12.50 to 16.50

Men's Overcoats
Including all our Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, Ulsters and Great Coats in the three following groups:
at $15.00 (Values $20 to 27.50) at $19.50 (Values $30 to $35) at $24.50 (Values $35 to $45)

Men's Furnishings
At very unusual price inducements.

Men's High Class Negligee Shirts - - at $1.15 each
Regularly sold for $2.00 each

Men's Silk and Madras Shirts, in new designs; regular value $3.00 each, . at $1.85
Men's Heavy Silk Shirts, with satin stripes, Plaited and plain, in newest designs and colorings, at $3.35
Regular Values $4.50 and 5.00
Men's Pajamas, of madras, pongee and mercerized materials; regular value $1.50 a suit, at 95c
Men's Spring Silk Neckwear, in the latest designs; flowing end shape, . . at 55c
Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.95
Regular Values $3.00 and 4.00 each

Men's Smart Footwear
At Absolute Clearance Sale Reductions
Tan or Black Calfskin, Patent Leather and Vici Kidskin Shoes, sizes incomplete, . . at $3.50
Values $5.00 to 6.00 a pair
Patent Colt and Calfskin, Black and Tan Russia Calfskin Lace and Button Shoes, sizes incomplete, at $4.50
Values $6.50 to 9.00 a pair

Men's Reindeer Fabric Gloves
(Imported)
Will be offered at the very special price of
65c a pair
One clasp, pique sewn, with spear backs, in tan, gray, natural or white.

B. Altman & Co.

announce that they have ready

New Spring Styles in Young Men's Suits

at $18.00 to $40.00

These Suits, which compare favorably with custom-made garments, contain all the essentials demanded by the man of fashion.

Excellent tailoring Up-to-date models
Exclusiveness of patterns

Soft-tailored Suits, in an especially interesting assortment, are also featured in the regular stock.

A Display of Men's Spring Hats

is now being made in the Department for Men's Wear, a special feature being American-made Derbies and Soft Hats in black and the new shades of tan.

Included in this display are English Derby Hats, in smart shapes manufactured expressly for B. Altman & Co. and marked in the regular stock at $5.00.

And English Silk Hats, in an entirely new model, at $10.00.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

SHEEP'S CLOTHING

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

A Story of smuggling told in the author's best mystery style

Illustrated by JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

$1.25 NET AT ALL BOOKSELLERS $1.25 NET

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THE STRANGEST EYES EVER KNOWN

Read how they solved an underworld murder mystery in the startling detective novel

THE MYSTERY of LUCIEN DELORME

By GUY DE TERAMOND.

At All Booksellers

Illustrated $1.25 net

D. APPLETON & COMPANY Publishers New York

Today's Sale

PLAYER ROLLS

500 Rolls 25c Each

Rosary, sung by McCormack 23c
Mother Machree, sung by McCormack .....
I Hear You Calling Me, sung by McCormack .....
I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier ..... Each
Back to the Carolina You Love .....
It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary .....
Oh, Tennessee, I Hear You Calling Me 38c
When You Wore a Tulip and I Wore a Big Red Rose .....
When You're a Long, Long Way from Home ..... Each
Chinatown, My Chinatown ..
Over the Alpine Mountains ..
Tip Top Tipperary Mary ....
Millicent, Waltz ..... 54c Each
Reuben, Fox Trot .....
MAIL ORDERS 4c per
PARCEL POST Roll Extra.
Write for Catalog.

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OPEN EVENINGS BROOKLYN PHONE 4952 Main

A New Book Coming By Prof. J. A. CRAMB Whose

Germany & England

is now in its 130th thousand, being everywhere accepted as the ablest statement of the real causes of the war. Net $1.00.

Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain

Nineteenth Century Europe.

A study of the nation's ideals.

At all bookstores, Feb. 24, Net $1.50

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

681 Fifth Ave., Near 54th St., New York.

ZAPATISTAS DIVIDE CARRANZA FORCES

Cut Railway Between Mexico City and Vera Cruz—Silliman Unable to Reach Coast.

FOOD SEIZED IN CAPITAL

Obregon Takes Over 10 Per Cent. of Stocks and Mills to Grind Corn for Tortillas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Railway communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has been cut, according to advices received by the State Department today from John R. Silliman, the special representative of the United States in the Mexican capital. Mr. Silliman is under orders to proceed to Vera Cruz so as to be able to deal direct with the Carranza Government, but he informed the department today that his departure from Mexico City would be delayed on account of the break in rail communication.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the department stated that train service was suspended on that portion of the line which runs west from Apizaco to Mexico City. According to these advices a large force of Zapatistas cut the railway. A freight train has been destroyed, and no passenger trains left Mexico City on the morning of the 18th. There was no certainty when traffic would be resumed.

Duval West, the special representative who is being sent into Mexico on a mission of investigation for President Wilson, left El Paso tonight for Chihuahua, accompanied by George C. Carothers, who was ordered from Guadalajara to El Paso to meet Mr. West.

The Carranza Government is prohibiting the departure of persons from Vera Cruz for Yucatan. According to advices reaching the State Department this action is due to the recent outbreak in which the forces of Gen. Carranza met with reverses in that State. The advices to the department from Progreso state that the supporters of Gen. Avila in Yucatan have overthrown the followers of Gov. Santos without meeting any resistance, and that the latter have retreated toward Campeche. It is expected at Progreso that Santos will return to renew hostilities.

Other advices to the department stated that Gen. Maciovio Herrera, a former Villa adherent, who has been fighting with the Carranza forces in Coahuila, had arrived at Piedras Negras, on the border, for a conference with the Governor of Coahuila. Villa forces in Coahuila, in possession of Monclova, are repairing the railroad behind them before marching north toward Piedras Negras.

The Carranza agency here tonight announced that the United States Government would receive "a full and satisfactory explanation of any indignities, if any, that W. O. Jenkins, the American Consular Agent at Puebla, is reported to have received." The agency asserted that Carranza's attitude toward Americans and foreigners was "friendly," and in support of this statement showed that Gen. Carranza had ordered that restitution be made to the Eagle Pass Lumber Company, which complained that military authorities in the Rio Grande district had seized certain properties belonging to it and valued at over $23,000.

The Carranza agency tonight receved a dispatch from Laredo stating that 4,500 troops under command of Gen. Higinio Oliva and Fortunato Zuazua, formerly affiliated with the Conventionist party and now supporting Carranza, were moving north to join other Carranza troops in a general attack on Monterey, and that Gen. Juan Pablo Marrero, with 700 men, had joined the Constitutionalists near Tampico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19.—Mr. Silliman has decided to postpone his trip to Vera Cruz even though the railway service is to be resumed tomorrow. He will wait until Saturday or perhaps longer. The fact that his wife accompanies him makes him desirous of taking every precaution.

The authorities say the damage to the Mexican Railway has been repaired and it is not thought the enemy can seriously interfere with traffic on that road.

Two measures have been taken by Gen. Obregon to relieve the distress of the poor. One is a 10 per cent. levy in kind on all stocks of articles of prime necessity in this city. Grocers had previously been required to manifest their stocks so that there is no chance now for concealment. Ten per cent. will be levied on the stocks as manifest. Gen. Obregon communicating this decision to the Chamber of Commerce, says:

"In view of the precarious situation of the needy classes and people in this city, in general, this headquarters has seen fit to adopt all necessary measures to ward off the evils that are oppressing the people and which are due not only to the war, but also to the insatiable greed of wholesalers who without measuring the consequence put up prices of articles of prime necessity to a point beyond the reach of the poor."

Stocks thus obtained will be sold by the Relief Committee at low prices or given away at the committee's discretion. The committee also is authorized to exempt smaller dealers from the levy. Stocks must be turned over within forty-eight hours.

The other measure authorizes the Relief Committee to take over seventy mills where corn is ground and kneaded into dough with which tortillas are made unless the owners consent to reduce the prices. The scarcity of cornmeal dough for tortillas is causing even greater distress than the scarcity of bread. Long lines of women wait all day vainly for a supply of this dough.

MINISTER CARO TO COME HERE.

Envoy Carranza Expelled from Mexico Arrives at Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Jose Caro, Spanish Minister to Mexico, arrived here today. He would not talk, but friends who made the journey with him from Mexico City declared the trouble was due to the fact that two Constitutional officers appeared at the legation and demanded the right of search. The Minister refused to permit the search unless the Spanish Consul was present as a witness. The officer insisted, but the Minister continued in his refusal. Finally one of the officers remained on guard while the other reported to Gen. Obregon. The officer returned to the legation, declaring the Minister would soon repent. Gen. Obregon wired to Gen. Carranza, and the next morning came Carranza's order for the Minister to leave within twenty-four hours.

The Minister expressed gratification for the courtesies received from the commander and officers of the Delaware, where he stayed until the steamer sailed for Cuba. Señor Caro will remain in Havana for the present, leaving soon to confer with Ambassador Riaño at Washington.

TO VOTE $90,000,000 A DAY.

Senate Gets Down to Business to Pass the Appropriation Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate today got down to work in business fashion to pass the appropriation bills so as to avoid an extra session. To accomplish this purpose it will be necessary for the upper House to vote on money bills at the rate of about $90,000,000 a day. But there will be little difficulty in that unless particular opposition is aroused to some one measure. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations bill was before the Senate today, and there was little delay in the passage of its detailed items, aggregating $39,000,000.

It is expected that speed will be increased as the session draws to a close. Just now Republicans and Democrats opposed to the Ship Purchase bill want to hold back enough appropriation bills to prevent any serious effort on the part of the Administration's supporters to take up the bill in the last four days of the session. With appropriation bills undisposed of, Democrats could not press the Shipping bill again without taking full responsibility for forcing the extra session that the supply bills would demand.

But no such effort is expected. The House agreed to the conference on the Ship Purchase bill this morning, and appointed conferees. The Conference Committee, however, is expected to go slow, in the fact of the certainty that the bill is dead. To show their support of the President's policy, the Democrats will probably submit a conference report, but as the situation is now understood this would be merely putting the bill under the Mexican ley fuga, the law of flight. The bill will be set at liberty, but if it attempts to run it will be killed outright.

Negotiations are now under way to prevent a deadlock over the River and Harbor bill. Opposition is feared briefly from Mr. Burton of Ohio, who killed the measure last session. He has taken the bill as reported to the Senate under consideration and has promised to let the Democrats know on Monday what "pork barrel" items must be eliminated or pruned to meet his wishes. Rather than precipitate a struggle on a measure already more or less discredited, it is expected that the majority will submit to a severe cut in the appropriations.

BARONET FREED ON BAIL.

Jury in Case of Sir James Renals and Henry Mather Disagree.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A jury at the Old Bailey today disagreed in the case of Sir Sir James Renals, Bart., and Henry Mather, alias Walter G. Furnald, of San Francisco, who were charged with obtaining credit under false pretenses. The defendants were released on bail.

Sir James is a son of the late Sir James Renals, at one time Lord Mayor of London. Mather was arrested in New York in September, 1913, charged by the police with swindling operations.

Early last December, Mather and Renals were arrested in London on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the public by means of a bogus money-lending scheme.

WILSON TO SEND A NOTE TO JAPAN

Continued from Page 1.

ister told Lu Cheng-Hsiang that he was awaiting further instructions from Tokio. It is stated that the Chinese Government cannot accept even the twelve debatable demands unless they are materially modified.

The following is said to be one article in the Japanese demands the wording of which has disturbed the Chinese officials:

"The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, with the object of effectively protecting the territorial integrity of China, agree to the following special article:

"The Chinese Government agrees that no island, port, or harbor along the coast shall be ceded or leased to any third power."

The word "third," it is declared, was omitted from the Japanese communication to the powers. That the number of "forceful Japanese advisers in political, financial, and military affairs" which Japan desires to place in China is not mentioned is said to be causing concern to the Chinese. This is the foremost question which the Chinese are said to have declined to discuss.

FRANK FULLER DEAD; UTAH WAR GOVERNOR

Well-Known Character of This City and Country Was an Intimate of Mark Twain.

DOCTOR, DENTIST, LAWYER

Told Story of Humorist Cutting Buttonhole Stitches in His First Evening Dress Suit.

Frank Fuller, war Governor of Utah, lawyer, dentist, physician, friend of Lincoln, intimate of Mark Twain, and one of the most widely known characters of this city and the United States, died of old age yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the Hotel Irving, 26 Gramercy Park, in his eighty-eighth year. He was one of the few men who had lived and been part of the history of this country and had been in touch with events of national import.

Dr. Fuller was born in Boston, his father, John Smith Fuller, being a Deacon in Dr. Lyman Beecher's church and a noted Biblical scholar. As soon as he was able to decide for himself he made up his mind to become a doctor. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes selected Dr. Benjamin Hubbard of Plymouth, Mass., as his preceptor because he had a drug-store, and Dr. Fuller studied under him. Later he studied dentistry under John Gunn, one of the best dentists of his time, and of whose will his father was the executor.

Dr. Fuller next became a newspaper man, more by accident than by his own decision. His brother, Edward Fuller, was a printer on The Dover Gazette and sent for him to come and help him out, and he remained with the paper until he had thoroughly mastered the business.

In 1880, when Dr. Fuller was practicing dentistry in Portsmouth, he began making speeches for the Republican Party and became prominent in politics. Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, was then at school at Phillips Exeter Academy, and when Dr. Fuller was asked to deliver a Fourth of July oration he asked that young Lincoln be called upon to read the Declaration of Independence. Lincoln agreed to do so if his father would permit. Dr. Fuller wired to Mr. Lincoln, and his reply, received next day, gave the permission, saying, "Tell Robert to take every occasion to read the immortal document, and the bigger the crowd the louder he must holler."

Shortly after this, Dr. Fuller attended a convention in Cleveland and there met Abraham Lincoln for the first time. When the war broke out Dr. Fuller organized the Second New Hampshire Regiment, of which he was in the beginning paymaster, quartermaster and, to use his own words, "inspector of cooks and protector against coffee strong enough to kill." He went with his regiment to Washington and then came another change in his life.

Gov. Cummings of Utah had been reported missing at that time, and President Lincoln was much worried over the situation in that State. Senator John P. Hale of New Hampshire took Dr. Fuller to the White House and suggested to the President that he appoint him Governor of Utah in place of the missing Governor. Because he feared that Cummings might return, Mr. Lincoln appointed Dr. Fuller Secretary of Utah, with the salary of Governor, and sent him out to take charge of that State. The understanding was that if Cummings never returned (and he never did) Dr. Fuller was to be appointed Governor, and thus he became the war-time Chief Executive of Utah, which then was having much trouble with Brigham Young and his Mormons. The Governor was able to avoid friction by taking a firm stand for the enforcement of the laws, and the result was that conditions in Utah were better during the evil times of the civil war than ever before.

When the Pacific Telegraph Company completed the first telegraph line into Salt Lake City, in October, 1861, Dr. Fuller sent the first message, a dispatch to President Lincoln, to which the President replied, saying:

"The completion of the telegraph to Salt Lake City is auspicious of the stability and union of the Republic. The Government reciprocates your congratulation."

Dr. Fuller first met Mark Twain in Nevada when he lived in the little camp which was the home of Gov. Nye of Nevada, whom he was visiting. On this trip Dr. Fuller was admitted to the bar of Nevada, the motion to admit being made by the late Senator William M. Stewart. Mark Twain at that time was working on the Territorial Enterprise of Virginia City.

Dr. Fuller and the author became intimate friends and years after when Mark Twain first came to this city, after his first successful lecture tour in California, he called on the former Governor at his offices at 25 Broadway. With the assistance of Dr. Fuller, arrangements were made for the first Twain lecture, which was given at Cooper Union. Before the lecture an incident occurred typical of both Mark Twain and Dr. Fuller. In speaking of it in later years, Dr. Fuller said:

"Mark was a very fine dresser and thought that his ordinary sack suit would be good enough to lecture in. I told him he must wear evening dress and he said he had never worn a claw-hammer in his life. I put a first-class tailor on the job and made Mark get a suitable collar and necktie.

"When the clothes came Mark put them on and rehearsed in my office, and as he rehearsed he railed at the tailor who had sewed up the buttonholes so he couldn't button his coat. I told him that it was not customary to button a dress coat. He pointed to my engraving of Daniel Webster and sarcastically asked who knew best, Daniel Webster or a scrub of a tailor? He then asked if I knew of any other man who habitually wore evening dress and I told him I did.

"He then grabbed the scissors and cut the stitches closing the buttonholes, and buttoning the coat remarked, 'Now there are three of us,' and so garbed he spoke his piece when the time came."

Dr. Fuller established the Health Food Company, of 25 Lexington Avenue, in 1874, of which he was President until his death. With his wife, who died in 1906, he was in the Windsor Hotel fire, in which eighty-four of their friends lost their lives, and from which they escaped unhurt. A son, Louis R. Fuller, survives him.

A FRIEND THE BLACKHANDER

Detectives Get Man Posing as Go-Between in Victim's House.

In the hallway of the house of Michael Delia, a wealthy manufacturing tailor, at 203 Union Avenue, Williamsburg, Detectives Dowling, De Guida and Battelora yesterday pounced upon Stephen Mione as he was receiving $25 in marked bills, the first installment of a sum demanded in threatening letters Delia had been receiving. The prisoner, who is 26 years old, and lives at 113 Roebling Street, was remanded without bail in the Manhattan Avenue court for the Grand Jury.

Delia began to get threatening letters two months ago when $2,000 was demanded. He paid no attention till he began to get them twice a week and the demand came down to $1,000. A week ago Mione, who was well acquainted with Delia, called and said he had learned that threatening letters had been received and that for $500 he could call off the blackhanders. A compromise for $200 was reached, the money to be paid in installments of $25 each.

Delia went to the police and yesterday's arrest was the result.

WILL CONFER, NOT CAUCUS.

House Republicans Decide to Settle Party Policies in Different Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Republicans met in conference tonight to take steps toward the organization of the minority in the next Congress. For the first time the caucus or conference was open to members of the press. After a general discussion, in which Representative Cooper of Wisconsin made an earnest protest against the use of the idea or the term "caucus," it was agreed that, as in the Senate, the House Republicans should arrange their party policies in conferences rather than caucuses. Action by a caucus is regarded as binding on all those attending it, while conference action is not.

The Chairman of the conference, Representative Green of Massachusetts, and the Secretary, Representative Miller of Minnesota, were authorized to call a conference, in the event of an extra session of Congress, on the Thursday preceding the day set for the new Congress to assemble, and, if there was not to be a special session, the conference should be held on the Thursday before the meeting of the regular session in December.

Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, stated that he had been advised that the Democrats desired to retain their present strength on the Ways and Means Committee, which is composed of fourteen Democrats to seven Republicans. It was pointed out that in the next House the ratio of Democrats to Republicans will be as eleven to ten, and that the proportion on the Ways and Means Committee should be changed. No action was taken, however. As to all other committees, it was understood that the proportion will be twelve to nine on the principal committees, and on committees of larger membership it will be fourteen to seven.

The status of the Progressives in the next Congress came up and Mr. Mann said that he understood that the Progressive Party was conducting negotiations to see which of the two major parties would give the best terms. Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, who has been a Progressive, was in the conference and in the next Congress will be a regular Republican. Several members who were active Progressives participated in the conference tonight.

NO CORRUPTION INQUIRY.

Senate Committee Kills Attempt to Reconsider Senatorial Campaigns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—An attempt to reconsider the decision not to investigate charges of corruption in the last Senatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States failed today by a tie vote in the Senate committee which had charge of the question.

THIEF POSED AS DOCTOR.

After He Called Bronx Landladies Missed Money and Jewels.

At least two dozen women living in the neighborhood of Lebanon Hospital, Westchester and Caldwell Avenues, the Bronx, have visited the hospital recently in quest of "a handsome young man with deep brown eyes," who represented himself as "Dr. Brown, on duty in Ward 10," when he called to look at rooms they had to rent. Most of them missed either jewelry or money after he left. The matter has been turned over to Bronx detectives.

To each woman the "doctor" explained he was looking for a small, inexpensive room, where he could quietly pursue his studies. He dropped a few remarks about his splendid family connections, and left a fake pass entitling the holder to admission to Ward 10, in which, incidentally he said, he had attended Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters Rogers, recovering from bichloride of mercury poisoning. They describe him as 23 years old, and 5 feet 6 inches in height.

WOUNDED GIRL MAY LIVE.

Ulmer, Who Was Jealous of Miss Odell, Likely to Die.

Frederick Ulmer of 454 Fort Washington Avenue, who shot Miss Ethel Odell late Thursday night in the 181st Street Station of the Broadway Subway, and then turned the revolver upon himself, was said last night at the Washington Heights Hospital to have only a bare chance for recovery. The girl, who is in the same hospital, was thought to have a slightly better chance, but was far from being out of danger.

The shooting grew out of the young man's jealousy. He met the girl about a year ago at a dance, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Odell said, and the two became infatuated with each other. For months they went to many dances together and they won four cups as prizes for their dancing. The young man proposed to the girl and she wanted to accept him, but the parents on both sides objected because of the youth of the two.

Ulmer and Miss Odell in some way obtained a blank marriage license and filled it in with their names, but, according to Mrs. Odell, the license was never registered and Miss Odell was not married to her suitor. Recently the girl began to tire of the young man and when he saw her going down into the Subway station with another man his jealousy completely mastered him.

A representative of the District Attorney's office last night took statements from both the boy and the girl.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Miss Bridget Delaney, Aged 70, Killed by Fire in Her Home.

Miss Bridget Delaney, 70 years old, was fatally burned last evening, and her brother, Patrick Delaney, 72, suffered partial asphyxiation, from which he may not recover, in a fire in the two-story frame house at 34 Johnson Avenue, Jamaica, in which the two had lived for thirty years. Joseph Easter, a neighbor, saw smoke coming from a room on the ground floor of the house, broke down a door, and rushed into the room. He found the old man and his sister lying unconscious on the floor, the clothing of each burned away.

Easter dragged both to the street, where Delaney was revived with a pulmotor, but all efforts to revive the sister failed. She died within a few minutes after being taken from the house.

Although almost every stitch of Delaney's clothing was burned away, Dr. Buxbaum could find no serious burns on his body. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in a serious condition from the effect of smoke in his lungs. His sister's death was caused more by burns than by the smoke. Firemen put out the fire before it had spread from the room in which it started. Its origin could not be determined.

Synol Soap

Synol Soap is a medicated toilet soap which does all that any other soap will do and more.

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Buy a bottle at your drug store and be convinced.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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End-of-the-Season Sale of

Men's High-grade Custom-Tailored

WINTER SUITS

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The Productions of the Leading American Tailoring Organizations—These Suits, Taken From Our Regular Stock, Are Made of the Finest Woolens—In the Most Correct English and Conservative Models of the Season.

Comparison of these Suits—some of which are silk-lined—will convince the most critical that nowhere in New York can garments of equal Character, Style and Quality be had at this exceptionally low price.

Burberrys London-Made Overcoats

Former Prices $42.75 $48.50 $54.75

NOW $27.50

Weather-proof Garments of the famous Burberrys make—finely tailored of warmth-without-weight fabrics—and in the models of unusually clever and distinctive style.

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS

$34.75

Macy's Usual Price, $64.75

Fine quality Oxford Broadcloth Shell; selected Otter Collars; some lined with Natural Muskrat, and others with Marmot. Especially attractive is the single breasted model with smart slanting pockets.

Elevators on the 35th St. Side run direct to the Men's Clothing Depts—Fifth Floor.

Cigar Dept. at the Special Entrance for Men, One Step from Broadway, on the 35th St. Side.

R. H. Macy & Co.

GIMBELS

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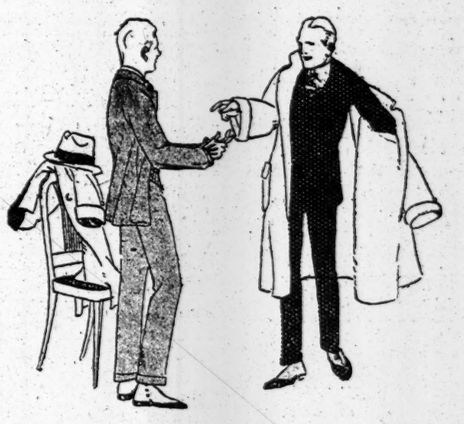


We have made a very low new price

$17.50

on a large collection of

Men's Suits & Overcoats

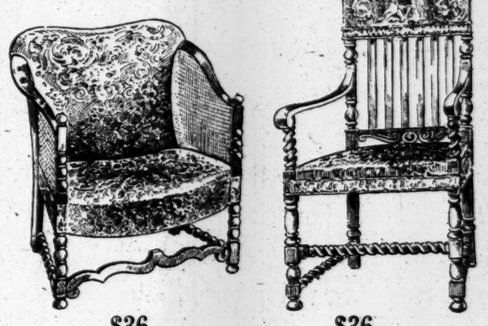
in Winter and Spring weights and of $25 and better grades. Men who take any size between 33 and 48 can come to-day and pick out a fine bargain.

Fourth Floor

In the February Furniture Sale:

Chairs in English Period Styles

Direct from Skull, of London



$36 Instead of $40

Queen Anne model upholstered in blue damask; cane panel sides.

$36 Instead of $40

Jacobean model with tapestry upholstered seat and back and mahogany frame.

We were considered unusually fortunate to secure this lot of fine Chairs from the renowned firm of Walter Skull & Son, Ltd., London, England, to sell at this low price.

Splendid reproductions of famous period styles, staunchly made and ideal for American homes.

Desk Table $10.50 Instead of $14

Made exclusively for GIMBELS: can be had in mahogany, fumed or Kaiser grey oak. 30 inches long; fitted with ink wells, paper racks; large drawer, etc.

$10.50, from $14.

Seventh Floor

This Is Francis I in Cellini's Studio

No man ever lived a more interesting life or wrote of it more interestingly than Cellini. His dealings with kings and princes, his love affairs, his street fights with his rivals—all this he tells with a frankness that takes your breath away.

And back of it all you see the glitter and glare, the licentiousness and violence of the great dramas of the Middle Ages. Do you know what four autobiographies out of all the autobiographers in the world are most worth reading?

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, from his sixty years of reading, study and teachings—forty years of it as president of one of the world's greatest universities—has chosen the four autobiographies that best picture the times in which their writers lived. These he has united with the few really worth-while histories, poems, dramas, works of science, philosophy and religion that a well-read man should know. Grouped together, indexed and edited with expert skill, these great works are celebrated as

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A timely addition to the War literature of the day. Dr. Humphreys shows very succinctly the debt which the United States owe to France and to French blood. How little recognized but how important the French influence was in the early days of the settlement of America and how, in these days of stress, our sympathies ought to go out to our former Allies and friends. It is a work which is not only interesting at this moment, but one which will prove of permanent value to the student of our history.

Edwin S. Gorham, Publisher,
11 West 45th Street, New York.

LETTER FOUND HERE BETRAYED CAPLAN

His Arrest Near Seattle Rounds Up Gang of Alleged Dynamiters, Burns Says.

CONSPIRACY NOW CLEARED

Detective Says Captures Mean End of Use of Explosives in Industrial Warfare.

"There will be no more industrial warfare waged with dynamite by labor against capital," said Detective William J. Burns, commenting last night on the arrest in Seattle Thursday night of David Caplan, alleged member of the gang which dynamited the Los Angeles Times Building in 1910. "The arrest here of Matthew A. Schmidt, and the capture of Caplan, completely clear up the conspiracy and round up every person concerned directly in that crime and some of the other cases of dynamiting.

"Caplan is the man, who, under the name of 'Capp,' went to the Giant Powder Company in California to get the dynamite for the Los Angeles job. Part of this same dynamite was used in the explosion that damaged the Lyon Building at Seattle just before the attack on The Los Angeles Times. As I said at the time of the arrest of Schmidt we traced the recent bomb explosions here to him and connected him with the bomb makers in the house at 1,626 Lexington Avenue, where an explosion on July 4, 1914, killed Arthur Caron, the I. W. W. agitator.

"Accompanied by Schmidt, who then gave his name as Leonard, Caplan sought to have the powder company manufacture a thousand pounds of dynamite to average 90 per cent. of explosive to each stick. This the company refused to do on the ground that the highest percentage they were willing to make was 80 per cent. This was finally agreed to, and the dynamite was made to their order.

"J. B. McNamara, the younger of the brothers now serving time in the San Quentin prison, did not show in the purchase of the dynamite until it was ready for delivery, when he appeared under the name of 'J. B. Brice.' He and Schmidt and Caplan took the dynamite in a boat across the bay to San Francisco, where they stored it in a small dwelling house about 300 yards from the water.

"The men had carried away three suitcases filled with dynamite when the landlord of the house they had rented happened to find the explosive and notified the police. It was two days after the purchase of the dynamite that the Times Building was destroyed. On Christmas Day, 1910, the Llewellyn Iron Works were dynamited. John J. McNamara confessed to this."

Through decoy letters Burns at the time traced the movements of Caplan to the Home Anarchist Colony, thirty miles from Tacoma, and in the guise of a hunter he went there and lived among the Anarchists for three weeks, but did not find Caplan. Burns said he was confident that Caplan was there, but Burns gave up the chase because the City of Los Angeles had failed to pay his expenses, as promised.

Schmidt and Caplan will both be extradited to California for trial. According to Burns's investigation Caplan was not identified with the labor leaders or any of the unions involved in the crimes, but met the McNamara brothers and other of the dynamiting conspirators through his anarchist connections.

Burns denied that Schmidt had given information leading to the capture of Caplan, but a letter found on him indicated the whereabouts of Caplan, who had become a farmer on Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound. The day following Schmidt's arrest W. Sherman Burns, son of the head of the agency, and its general manager, Guy Heddinger, left here for the West. At Seattle they were met by Daniel Leon of the New Orleans Burns office and Charles Trotter of the Minneapolis office. They surprised Caplan in bed and got his revolver from beneath his pillow before he could make a defense.

BARTHOLDT AMERICAN FIRST

But Retiring Congressman Complains Anew of Sale of Arms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Bartholdt of Missouri made his farewell speech in the House today, denouncing "the newspaper war against Germany." He decared Americans of German descent "are with all other true Americans for America first, last, and always," and protested against American shipments of arms to the Allies.

"In our present demands against England," he said, "our only alternative is either to give in or to declare war. The threat of an embargo on arms, however, would quickly bring the mistress of the seas to terms without war."

Portraying the "steadfast devotion of citizens of German blood to American ideals and the flag," Mr. Bartholdt declared:

"If unfortunately the United States ever again should be embroiled in war, which Heaven forbid, the Germans of this country would again loyally rally around the Stars and Stripes. The Germans of this country are for America against England, for America against Germany, for America against the world. They will never waver for one second in their allegiance to their adopted land."

Mr. Bartholdt said Americans of German descent have been openly accused of divided allegiance and downright disloyalty, and that while they know that "this wanton insult emanated from English and French press agents, and they treat it with contempt, they resent that in the face of our own history the American press should have opened its columns to such calumnies."

"The war," he said, "was started with a monstrous lie, and to support it a thousand other lies had to be told. The Germans were denounced as ravishers and plunderers, and worse. The struggle is a warfare of falsehood against truth."

TO SHIFT BRIDGES IN A DAY.

Two-Decker to Replace Old Structure Over the Harlem on Sunday.

The Manhattan approach to the drawbridge over the Harlem at Second Avenue is to be removed early tomorrow morning and the new two-deck span for the third-tracking of the elevated line will be put into place. The work is expected to begin at 2 o'clock, and will be completed by 10 o'clock, but train service may be interrupted for a longer time.

To accommodate elevated passengers while the change is being made they will receive transfers good at stations on either side of the river.

New Rhine-Weser Canal Opened.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19, (via London.)—The new canal connecting the Rhine with the Weser River was opened today to small craft for experimental purposes, according to a dispatch received here from Hanover.

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, ex-Ambassador to Germany, will give six lectures on "The State, the Law, and the Citizen" on Wednesday evenings, March 3 to April 7, under the auspices of the Civic Forum, at Aeolian Hall.

Three medals awarded to the New York Central Railroad through the American Museum of Safety in recognition of accident prevention and for industrial hygiene are on exhibition at Tiffany's today. The gold medal was given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

Mrs. Eliza Guggenheimer will provide a dinner for the newsboys and working girls on Monday at the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New Chambers Street. Mrs. Guggenheimer makes this annual contribution as a memorial to her husband, the late Randolph Guggenheimer.

Charles and Frank Powers, brothers, confessed to County Judge Gibbs in the Bronx yesterday the theft of four automobiles. Charles Powers, who exonerated his younger brother, was sent to Sing Sing for from fifteen months to four years and six months. Sentence was suspended on his brother.

The Engineering Alumni Association of New York University will have its seventh annual reunion and dinner tonight at the Hotel Brevoort. Chancellor Emeritus Henry M. MacCracken and Chancellor Elmer E. Brown will be two of the speakers.

The New York Central Railroad Company gave notice yesterday of appealing the judgment of $ cents obtained against it by Edgar A. Bryan, attorney at Cazalejo, who sued to recover an excess fare of 2 cents collected by a train conductor.

Jacob Simmons, 19, of 810 Westchester Avenue, was sentenced to Sing Sing for twenty years by Bronx County Judge Gibbs yesterday for complicity in the robbery of a man in a moving-picture theatre.

NEW YORK WOMEN UNITE FOR PEACE

Organize Society to Oppose War, with Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot as Its Chairman.

STIRRING ADDRESSES MADE

Mrs. Pethlok Lawrence Is Expected to Help the Work of the Organization.

Organization of the New York branch of the Woman's Peace Party was completed yesterday at a meeting in the Blue Room of the Hotel McAlpin, where more than 100 women had gathered. Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot presided. Mrs. Marion B. Cothren submitted a constitution and by-laws and Miss Alice Carpenter made an address explaining the attitude of woman toward war.

"It is a day of new ideas and opportunities," she said, "and this movement is the newest of all. Women previously suffered in silence and only wished in time of war that they had more sons to offer. Now they feel that they are justified in saying that they will not bear sons to be slaughtered, and the idea that women shall be called upon in time of war to bear unceasingly is an outrage. We are protesting not only for the women but also for the men who suffer on the battlefield.

"Back of all this are causes which we must study in order to be ready, when some national issue comes up, to make our protest again, before it is too late. We are here to dedicate our lives to this great movement, to work for a grander ideal than the world has ever known, and to establish in our own country a policy that will set a noble model for the whole world."

Mrs. Pinchot asked that the members of the Peace Party refrain from taking sides in the present conflict in Europe and that work be done with children to keep them from war plays and games.

There was applause when Miss Sadie American said that one thing the women could do was to refuse absolutely to wear anything in the way of war fashions, no matter how pretty they might be.

A woman who said she was Lady Briggs submitted four propositions to aid in preventing war. She wanted free trade, and opposed the naturalization of foreigners, which, she said, made trouble in the homes. She objected to international marriages, and urged that a change be made in the histories of this country, which, she felt, reflected upon the peoples of other countries.

Officers of the new organization were elected as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot; Honorary Vice Chairmen, representing various groups of women, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Melinda Scott, Miss Rose Schneiderman, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Henry Villard; Secretary, Miss Anne Moore; Advisory Board, Mrs. Marion B. Cothren, Miss Madeline Doty, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedict, and Miss Alice Carpenter. The Vice Chairman and Treasurer are to be appointed later by the Governing Board.

Mrs. Pinchot urged the women to bring in new members to strengthen the work, and Miss Madeline Doty said that if the organization were 1,000,000 strong, with members from all classes of society, the Government would be influenced by its suggestions.

Peace meeting will be held at the Cort Theatre next Friday morning at 11 o'clock. A peace mass meeting will be held late in March or early in April, and it is expected Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be among the speakers.

SAYS FARM IS A MINE.

Policeman Made $6,000 on His Vacation in the Country.

Caspar Kurzenheuser, who had been a policeman for a year and a half, walked into the Brownsville Station last evening and passed his shield to Lieut. McMahon.

"I'm quitting, Lieutenant," said he. "I'm going to be a scientific farmer. There's nothing in this game, and I can make a fortune out of the other. Why, there's wealth lying around waiting for some one to pick it up, and I'm going to get it."

McMahon thought Kurzenheuser had gone crazy, and said so, but the policeman showed a bankbook with deposits totaling more than $6,000.

"I made the bulk of that on my twenty days' leave last Summer," said he. "I went up to the country around Utica and I saw apples, pears, peaches, potatoes, and other vegetables going to rot on the ground while folk down here were complaining of the increased cost of living. I made my money by just buying up that stuff and shipping it down to this town. If I'd had more time I could have doubled that $6,000. Now I've got a nice little farm down at Hewletts, L. I., and I'm going into business right. No more pounding the pavements."

Kurzenheuser is 31 years old and lives at 208 Ferry Street, Brooklyn.

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Youthful Outing Suits with *pockets* and *belts* and *typically young* from designs by Lanvin, Jenny, and others.

Charming Dancing Frocks in the modish *Dutch* silhouettes, *quaint effects* borrowed from the *Colonial styles*, and pretty interpretations of the *Pompadour modes*.

Sports and Utility Coats of the newest *cut* and *trim*—a delightful range of colors—a splendid variety of styles and materials. *Also Silk Outing Coats* and *Sweaters* in guernsey, thread-silk and two-tone effects.

Hats from *Paris* and *America*, including original styles by own clever designers—the *Bryn Mawr sailor*, the *triangle turban*. Hats of *basketry straw* and others equally *new* and *attractive*.

Blouses—for class-room work, outing and semi-dress, of linen, lace, and silk.

BIG LOAN REFUSED TO FRENCH BANKERS

New York Financiers Objected to Stipulation That Funds Be Remitted to Paris.

CAUSED RENTES TO DECLINE

Money Could Have Been Obtained If French Had Consented to Allow It to Remain as Credit.

A group of French bankers, acting through a prominent Paris banking house, has approached bankers of this city for a loan secured by French Government bonds, and has been refused. It is understood that the aggregate borrowings would have been between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 if the offer had been favorably received here.

The French bankers desired the loan for six months at 6 per cent. and proposed to offer security in 3 per cent. rentes to an amount 25 per cent. in excess of the funds advanced. It was stipulated that the money should be remitted to Paris instead of remaining as a credit here, and it was over this point that the New York bankers raised their chief objection to the transaction.

The proposal was made two weeks ago at a time when rentes were selling on the Paris Bourse above 72. Within a few days after the refusal was cabled back the French bonds receded sharply, and at the present time are quoted at 69. It was stated yesterday in quarters familiar with the proposed loan that rentes changed hands at prices as low as 67, but this level has not been mentioned in dispatches from the French centre.

Local bankers connect the sharp decline of rentes directly with the inability of the French bankers to secure funds in New York. It was said yesterday that the Bank of France had refused to make any further loans to banks on Government bond security, and because of this tightening of local credit the bankers turned to this city. Finding that funds could not be drawn from New York on the same security, they were forced to dispose of their bonds in order to raise the money they needed, and quotations receded rapidly.

A banker approached from Paris said yesterday that the loan might have been made if the French had consented to allow the credit to be drawn against in the purchase of goods in this country. But the borrowers wanted the funds sent to Paris, and when the loan was due wanted to pay the money back in Paris instead of in New York. Under such an arrangement the lenders would have had to run chances of loss through fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, and this the New York bankers declined to do.

If the loan had been made the bankers here would have bought franc checks or cables, and when the loan was paid off six months hence they would have sold exchange in the local market to the amount of the loan in order to put themselves in funds. With the exchange market in an uncertain condition, which since the time of the negotiations has become very unsettled, the bankers here realized that they ran the chance of marked depreciation of the value of francs during the period of the loan.

Franc checks were selling on the basis of 5.19½ to the dollar when the loan was proposed. Yesterday it was 5.24, and was still lower than this earlier in the week.

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For the overloaded system, for the heavy eater, for the bon vivant. This imported Hungarian purgative never gripes, never fails. At Druggists.

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Scottie and His Lady, Morse
A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg, Major
Monte Carlo, Stacpoole
The Scarlet Car, Davis
Marriage of Captain Kettle, Hyne
The Saint (Il Santo), Fogazzaro
Betty Standish, Anderson
The Lady of the Blue Motor, Paternoster
The Kiss of Glory, Boylan
The Suttee of Sofia, Deamer
Where Red Valleys Poured, Dahlinger
Saracinesca, Crawford
Fair Margaret, Crawford
An American Politician, Crawford
Sant' Ilario, Crawford
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The Osbornes, Benson
The Sea Wolf, London.

WILD ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA—by Edward Knobel; with illustrations drawn by the author 39c

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Biggest Sale of Men's & Youths'

Winter Suits & Overcoats

Ever Planned; Today, at ... $10

Immense Stocks of Worthy (serviceable and stylish) Garments. Endless assortments of materials in popular fabrics—and best of all, ALL SIZES IN THIS SALE.

No valuations are quoted, but THESE ARE THE BIGGEST VALUES OF THE SEASON—in many instances the prices are LESS THAN WHOLESALE.

The Overcoats at $10

include some of the finest hand-tailored garments that anyone could wish for. Plenty of black, Oxford, blue and gray—many of them silk-lined. Also hundreds of good all-wool gray and brown mixtures.

FORM-FITTING STYLES, ULSTERS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED STYLES, BALMACAANS AND STAPLE STYLES. Velvet or self collars. All sizes.

The Suits at $10

These include some of the finest winter weight garments. Plenty of plain blues, blacks and grays, and hundreds of neat fancies. All sizes.

The Trousers at $1.25 and $2.50

No less than 1,500 pairs of fine trousers at these two special prices for today's selling. Every pair guaranteed. Regular prices are considerably more than our sale figures.

Big variety of materials in good patterns. The tailoring is faultless. All sizes.

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Pre-Holiday Sale of

Photo Supplies

A Sale of the Greatest Possible Interest to Amateurs

It's time to bring out your camera—doubtless you'll take it with you on your Washington's Birthday outing. And don't fail to come to Greenhut's Photo Supply Department today to see the remarkable demonstration of

REXO

Burke and James New Developing Paper

We will give, ABSOLUTELY FREE, to every person attending this demonstration, A PACKAGE OF 6 PIECES 3¼x5½.

Bring your favorite negative with you, so that we can show you what superior effects you may obtain with this paper.

TRANSPARENT MAGIC WATER COLORS—10 colors; in box with brush; regularly 25c; at..... 10c

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Today—the Last Call for

Men's $4 to $6 "Emerson" Shoes, at $2.98

Exactly 497 pairs still remain from our sensational sale held early this week.

Every pair bears the "Emerson" trademark "Honest All Through" and original retail price in sole.

Here is a summary of the sizes and widths: If your size is here, COME EARLY TODAY.

Sizes	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	10	10½
Width B	0	0	0	30	51	8	2	1	3	0	0
C	10	9	20	45	61	16	12	7	5	1	0
D	18	13	31	28	18	12	9	5	5	1	0
E	8	10	16	10	14	8	6	2	1	2	1

The leathers are Tan Russia Calf, Gunmetal Calf, Patent Leather and Kidskin. Button or lace. All the newest styles, including the popular flat English last.

To make the size range complete we have added several lines of our own "Footmould," $3.50 and $4 grade, of which there are all sizes and widths in all leathers; at..... $2.98

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Business men are the commercial pillars of the world. They knit mankind in a mutual intercourse of neutral offices and good fellowship, they distribute the finished and unfinished products of nature, find work for the poor and wealth for the rich—and they reverence the Church and maintain the State. What would the world be without them?

Nearly every business man takes a glass of beer when he feels like it. Thousands of these master brains of human intelligence keep a case of Lion Pilsener or Lion Wurzburger in their homes. They know what is best to drink.

Lion Beers are brewed from the best materials that money can buy. The beer is purified, refrigerated and clarified, pasteurized and bottled under the supervision of as skilled Brewmasters as ever made lager beer.

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Of New York City

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An Extravagant Letter

Albert Frederick Wilson, who has charge of a Department of Journalism in New York University, has just written this unsolicited letter in praise of Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil":

I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil," is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. First, it is an overwhelmingly entertaining story. Second, it sets a new standard in the fine arts of portraying life—dramatizing it into graphic, throbbing reality—in the novel.

Here are superlatives, but I know of no other way to vent my enthusiasms. Then too, I am a little impatient that American critics are so slow to recognize that Mr. Tarkington stands head and shoulders above all contemporary writers. His technique, his writing methods are years in advance of present-day story-tellers. My students in the professional magazine writing courses give more attention to Tarkington than they do to Poe, Hawthorne, and De Maupassant heaped together.

"The Turmoil" will stand the test of a great book. The "Tired Business Man" will revel in it. The school girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength.

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By Booth Tarkington.

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LOOK FOR MOLLY
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PULITZER EXECUTOR FIGHTS REMOVAL

F. N. Judson Says He Voluntarily Relinquished Estate Fees Amounting to $26,691.

BLAMES TRAIN FOR ACTION

His Counsel Alleges Guardian for Editor's Grandchildren Is Alone Responsible for Suit.

George C. Holt, ex-Judge of the United States Court, appearing in opposition to the removal of Frederick Newton Judson as executor of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, who was the owner of The New York World, told Surrogate Cohalan yesterday that Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, who petitioned for the removal, is not a friend of the Pulitzer estate, or he would not have asked for the removal. Mr. Train is guardian ad litem for Ralph Pulitzer, Jr., and Seward Webb Pulitzer, grandchildren of the editor.

The petition asked that Mr. Judson be removed because he asked for his commissions as executor, amounting to $114,000. Mr. Train objected to such payment from the seventeen-million-dollar estate on the ground that Mr. Judson was only entitled to $50,000 for such services under a provision of a codicil attached to the Pulitzer will.

Ex-Judge Holt said he thought it well to call to the Surrogate's attention that Mr. Train is the only person connected with the Pulitzer estate who asks for the removal of Mr. Judson. He also said that it was worthy of note that Mr. Train had made no accusation of mismanagement or any personal dishonesty on the part of Mr. Judson, and that the code provides for the removal of executors only on such charges, or equivalent charges that an executor is insane or physically incapable of performing his duties.

No charges of any such nature are contained in Mr. Train's petition, Judge Holt held. The removal of a man as an executor brings a stigma with it, he continued. He then related that Mr. Judson had been his college classmate, had been the President of the Association of the Bar of Missouri, was noted for his writings on economic and transportation problems, had been placed on high commissions by Presidents Cleveland, Roosevelt, and Taft, and was at the head of his profession in St. Louis, where for fifty years he has been a practicing lawyer.

Judge Holt then went into detail to say that Mr. Judson had relinquished his right to commissions as trustee of the estates of Mrs. Kate Davis Pulitzer, the widow, and the estates of the daughters; this at the request of Ralph Pulitzer, the son of the late editor and publisher. Mr. Judson, according to Judge Holt, had foregone his commissions from the newspaper property trusts for the sake of not putting the estates in a position where the sale of part of the newspaper corporation stock would be necessary. The executor also refused to ask for his commission as trustee of the School of Journalism trust; all of which were the acts of a courteous gentleman, said the Judge.

Judge Holt stated that Mr. Judson had been Mr. Pulitzer's personal lawyer in St. Louis, and his appointment to the executorship was the decision of Mr. Pulitzer, who had taken great pains in arranging for the management of his estate after death. The Judge related how Mr. Judson had given up some of his remunerative office practice in order to spend more time in the affairs of the estate, which necessitated frequent trips from St. Louis to meetings in New York City.

Assistant District Attorney Train maintained that Mr. Judson was not really an executor under the will because he had failed to live up to the provision in the codicil which set $50,000 as the commission fees for him. When Mr. Judson filed a formal renunciation of this $50,000 and asked for the statutory commissions, Mr. Train said, the executor ceased to be such thereafter.

Answering this point, Judge Holt said that it would be a very serious situation created for the estate if Mr. Train were right, because Mr. Judson had filed the renunciation ten months after the death of Mr. Pulitzer, and that all the acts of Mr. Judson as executor since that time would be null and void, and involve the estate in all manner of legal complications.

Mr. Train then modified his request of removal by asking Surrogate Cohalan for a decree nisi, revoking Mr. Judson's letters testamentary unless he shall accept the $50,000 in lieu of the statutory $114,000. Decision was reserved by Surrogate Cohalan, after Judge Holt had said that Mr. Judson was legally entitled to $165,000, but only asked for the $114,000 for the reasons he had stated.

An affidavit was filed with the Surrogate by Lynne E. Wolfe, expert accountant, of 113 Waverley Place, in which he states that he had charge of the books and accounts of the Pulitzer estate from March 18, 1912, to April 1, 1914, and that the figures of commissions as presented by Mr. Judson are correct. There is a suit pending in the Supreme Court in which George L. Rives and J. Angus Shaw, the other executors with Mr. Judson, are suing for their commissions on the same basis as the latter.

The record shows that Mr. Judson's commissions from the newspaper trusts, if he accepted them, would be $21,283, and that his commissions from the School of Journalism trust would be $5,408. The commissions from the trusts created for Mrs. Pulitzer and the daughters are smaller.

SPLIT ON WAR AND VOTES.

Women Forget Great Conflict in Discussing Suffrage.

The honors were divided about evenly between war and suffrage at the first of the Woman Suffrage Party's mass meetings in Cooper Union last night. "Woman and War" was the announced topic, but the question of votes for women in New York was so much in evidence that by the time the heckling began it was mostly a suffrage debate.

Mrs. Aino Malmeberg, wearing the peasant costume of Finland, told how the people of her little country were being subjected to a "war of extermination" by Russia, and called upon the United States to protest. She said Russia was resorting to exile, murder, and even "worse things" to drive the leading citizens out of Finland.

From Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson of California the 3,000 men and women present heard much about the workings of woman suffrage in her State, but not a word about "women and war." Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman did better. She said the warlike spirit would never down until the women rewrote the histories. All our histories are bad, because they were written by the fighting males, according to Mrs. Gilman.

"If the women of Europe today were to step out on the battlefields between their husbands and brothers and sons," she remarked, "they could stop the war. But they won't do it."

Miss Angela Morgan recited her poem, "The Battle Cry of the Mothers."

MEINKEN SUITS BOTH FAIL.

Court Condemns Dancing Wife's Conduct and She Weeps.

The suit of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Meinken against Harry Meinken, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, for a separation and his suit against her for a divorce were thrown out of court yesterday by Justice Blanchard. While he was giving his reasons for refusing to consider the suits further Mrs. Meinken wept, her husband's face grew red, and Harry P. Hewes, the co-respondent named by Mr. Meinken, covered his face with his handkerchief.

"I have listened patiently to the testimony given in these suits," said Justice Blanchard, "and it has given me a glimpse of that part of this city that is usually hidden from sight. The testimony was most unpleasant to me. It seemed like an echo from the underworld. Mrs. Meinken did what no self-respecting woman would do. She went out with men other than her husband and danced and dined with them until the early morning hours. To say the least she acted very indiscreetly."

The Justice said that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Meinken had not provided for his wife or that it would be unsafe for her to live with him. He thought that some of the testimony of both sides was not worthy of belief.

NEW MILFORD IN NEW YORK.

Connecticut Town's Business Men Come in a Crowd for Diversion.

At the Imperial yesterday names with "New Milford, Conn.," after them filled two pages. One of the visitors said every business man in the town but one, and all the professional men except two clergymen, had boarded the 9 A. M. train the day before for New York, to take part in New Milford's annual extra-territorial celebration, and to put the town on the map.

They scattered after their first rendezvous at the hotel, and then came back for their annual dinner, after which they went to see "Chin Chin." This excursion has been an annual feature in New Milford for six years.

ADMIRAL DEWA HERE TO SEE THE SIGHTS

Refuses to Discuss State Affairs, but Finds Every Evidence of Friendship.

NO WORK FOR JAPAN'S NAVY

Will Not Come to This Side of the Globe to Fight Against the Germans.

Admiral Baron Shigetoo Dewa, Naval Counselor to the Japanese Emperor, who came to this country to represent the Emperor at the opening of the Panama Canal and of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, arrived at the Astor from Washington yesterday, accompanied by his aides, Commander Seizo Kobayashi and Lieut. Commander Yoshitake Uyeda.

As the opening of the canal is postponed until July, Admiral Dewa cannot fulfill one part of his mission, and so he went to Washington to pay his respects to the President, and he is now here to see New York before journeying back to San Francisco for the exposition.

Admiral Baron Dewa, who is one of the highest officers in the Japanese Navy, is a man of dignified appearance, and wears a closely trimmed gray beard. But he and his two aides, both of whom took part in the blockade of Tsing-tao, seemed yesterday just very jolly naval officers, bubbling with good humor and good feeling, and, while the Admiral was loath to discuss political questions, they all seemed to find a good deal to excite risibilities in the process of being interviewed, though the Admiral, who appeared to understand English, insisted upon having Commander Kobayashi act as interpreter. Lieut. Commander Uyeda is uncommonly tall for a Japanese, and, like Commander Kobayashi, speaks English fluently. All are of the order of the Samurai.

"I expect to spend a week here sightseeing," said Admiral Dewa. "Perhaps next Tuesday I shall go to West Point, and on Wednesday to the New York Navy Yard. Then there is a meeting with the Japanese Society on the 25th. I enjoyed my visit to Washington, where I was gratified by the warm reception given me. I was most kindly treated by the Government officials, and I feel justified in bearing back to Japan the good-will of the American people, just as I bore with me to the American people the sincere good-will of the Japanese.

"I was much impressed by the very sincere attitude of President Wilson and the officers of the Government and others toward me. My impression of Washington is that it is the most beautiful residential capital I have ever seen. I visited Mount Vernon to pay my tribute of respect at the tomb of your first President, whose simplicity and statesmanlike and soldierly character have always had my admiration. I remember Gen. Grant's visit to Japan, but unfortunately I did not see him, as I was on sea duty at the time.

"I saw only the outside of the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings during a short stop in San Francisco, but I was impressed with the grandeur and elegance of the plan of the whole. The arrangement seemed admirable. The buildings are the finest temporary structures I have ever seen.

"Do you think there is any possibility that the Japanese fleet and the Japanese army will be employed in Europe?" was put to the Admiral through Commander Kobayashi. The Commander smiled. Then he leaned forward with a peculiar Japanese salutation, and interpreted the question. The Admiral seemed to find the suggestion humorous.

"I do not think there is the slightest possibility of such a thing," he replied. "The Japanese fleet is not on this side of the world at all. When the German squadron that was destroyed off the Falkland Islands got around on this side of the world, that left nothing for the Japanese fleet to do."

Commander Kobayashi was executive officer of the armored cruiser Iwate, and Lieut. Commander Uyeda was aide de camp to Admiral Kato, commanding the chief blockade fleet off Tsing-tao. They said they had been detached after two months of service with the fleet.

Commander Kobayashi was asked whether Admiral Dewa would discuss the Japanese demands on China, and whether he could reconcile those demands as put before the powers by Japan, and more recently put before Washington by China. The Commander said something in Japanese to the Admiral, who smiled and said something back in Japanese. Then the Commander said:

"We have been out of Japan two months, and what the Japanese Government may have done in that time we do not know. We are only sailors, and out of touch with political matters. My private opinion, speaking strictly as an individual, is that there has been a little too much exaggeration in some of the reports that have come over here. I have often seen references in the papers to Japanese aggression in China, which I think, as a private individual, is an exaggerating and misleading phrase.

"Admiral Dewa tells me to say that it is his sincere belief that the relations between Japan and the United States are of the most cordial nature, and he knows of nothing that could disturb them. He knows that the Japanese feel that way toward Americans, and he believes he has gathered, while in this country, that these sentiments are reciprocated."

RACING FOR NEVADA.

Governor Will Sign Bill Creating Commission and Legalizing Betting.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 19.—Gov. Emmet Boyle issued a statement this afternoon announcing that he would sign the two racing bills passed by the Legislature, creating a racing commission and legalizing a pari-mutuel system of betting on horse races.

Gov. Boyle stated that his decision in regard to the race track measures was based on an investigation of the results from economic standpoints that have occurred in other States where the pari-mutuel system is in operation.

"Take Colorado, for instance," said the Governor, "where the pari-mutuel system was established after the women gained the ballot. It has apparently worked to advantage and there has been no complaint registered against it from any standpoint."

Autoists Seek Highway Reforms.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The State Automobile Association announced today that efforts would be made by automobilists to have the Constitutional Convention make the State Highways Department a constitutional office "and thus remove it from State politics and prevent it from being a football of party politics." Letters have been sent by President A. J. Deer of the association to all affiliated clubs requesting their co-operation in the movement.

SAN FRANCISCO FAIR WILL OPEN TODAY

Parade of 25,000 Men, Women, and Children to Signalize the Event.

WILSON'S WORD AWAITED

President, from Washington, Will Telephone the Order to Start the Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Thousands of people are pouring into the city from all parts of the country ready to take part in the parade when the exposition is opened at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning by President Wilson's telephone message from Washington.

The weather forecaster predicts cold, wet weather. Rain, however, will not dampen the enthusiasm of San Franciscans, for they are used to it in Winter. Twenty-five thousand men, women, and children wearing badges and raincoats and carrying umbrellas are expected to line up in Van Ness Avenue at 8:30 A. M., and to start at 9 on their march to the main exposition entrance in Scott Street, where the dedication speeches will be made in the South Garden in front of the Tower of Jewels at 10:30 A. M.

Thanks to the noise committee, no one will enjoy sleep after 6:30 A. M. tomorrow. All the church bells will ring continuously until 7:30. Kind-hearted schoolboys, acting upon the instructions of thoughtful teachers, will sally forth at 6:30 A. M., ring all the electric bells in their districts, and stick pins under the buttons, so that the residents will have to get up to stop the ringing. Fife and drum corps will tour the quiet sections of the city in twelve sight-seeing cars and arouse people who usually sleep till 9 o'clock by playing "Hail, Smiling Morn." Policemen have been instructed to blow whistles and hit steel telephone and trolley poles with their clubs at frequent intervals. All the factory whistles will blow, and the steamboats and tugs in the harbor will sound their sirens. People suffering from nerves have left town tonight for the week end.

The hotels are all crowded with visitors. Room rates have been increased about 50 per cent., and the prices of rooms and meals are now about the same as in New York. The problem of transportation to the Exposition Grounds, which have eight entrances, has been solved by hundreds of little five-seated motor cars called "jitney buses," charging 5-cent fares.

Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the New York State Commission, has the New York Building ready for the opening to visitors tomorrow. Every visitor to the exposition tomorrow will have to wear a badge costing 50 cents, in place of the regular ticket, as the turnstiles will not be used on account of the crowd of 150,000, that is expected, at a conservative estimate.

Five thousand men are working till midnight putting the finishing touches on the buildings and gardens and hanging banners. Business in the city was suspended tonight till next Tuesday.

On Tuesday will be held the Vanderbilt Cup race for automobiles, and five days later the Grand Prix. The course lies through the grounds, over asphalt roads, except for the stretch including the elliptical dirt speedway, and measures 3.9 miles. Two unbanked, right angle turns and varying widths of roadway will make the races as much a test of skill and daring as of speed. Drivers who have tried out the course in practice estimate that it will not be possible to take the right angles at more than thirty miles, so that on the tangents the cars will be pushed for all the speed they can deliver.

After the first blush of local enthusiasm has died down, the exposition will begin more and more to take on its national aspect. Nearly all the scientific, educational, fraternal, and benevolent societies, orders and organizations of the country meet this year in San Francisco. The exposition has on its calendar more than 400 national and international conventions, and on some days six of them will be in session at once. Yachting, polo, field and track, baseball and football competitions round out the long list of special events.

NEW YORK "TALKS" TO FAIR.

Sends Midnight Greetings by Phone to San Francisco.

New York was the first Eastern city to congratulate San Francisco verbally on the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition today. The message of felicitation was telephoned at 12:01 o'clock this morning over the transcontinental line to Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco at the Exposition grounds by Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen, speaking for New York in place of Mayor Mitchel, who was unable to deliver the message, as planned.

The long-distance greetings to the Exposition City were spoken from the New York Theatre Roof Garden, where William Morris, Chairman of the Theatrical Committee of the Exposition, had invited, besides city and State representatives, a number of persons directly interested in the success of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. To these were repeated the words of the Mayor of San Francisco. Just before the time for the exchange of greetings, Mayor Rolph sent a telegram of greeting, in which he said:

"I shall be on the line to receive your telephone message at midnight with you, but at 9 o'clock here."

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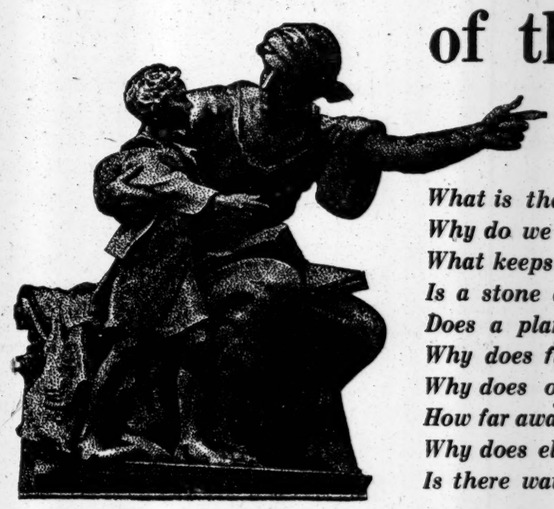

Why is the sea never still?
What makes the heart beat?
What is the milky way?
Why do we go to sleep?
What keeps the stars in place?
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Does a plant eat?
Why does fire go out?
Why does oil burn?
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Why does elastic stretch?
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Policemen Had Dashed Into a Factory, Calmed Panic, and Sent Women to Safety.

CORNERED ON THIRD FLOOR

Firemen Play Streams on Winter and Jaeger as They Bring Them Down Fire Ladders.

Traffic Policeman Fred Winter was at West Broadway and Warren Street about noon yesterday, alternately raising one hand and beckoning with the other, blowing his whistle intermittently, to regulate the traffic of the busy crossing. Policeman Ernest Jaeger of the Greenwich Street Station was on the sidewalk a few feet away on peaceful duty at his post.

"Hey, there, there's a fire around the corner," shouted a small boy from the curb, and he pointed down West Broadway to indicate the corner.

"Pull the box," Winter called to Jaeger, as he started running to the fire, and Jaeger, after he had sent in the alarm, followed him. The two policemen ran one block south and saw the fire in a five-story brick building a few doors west at 69 Murray Street. The ground floor was occupied by the J. B. Colt Company, manufacturer of lighting fixtures, and the upper floors by the Griffin Manufacturing Company, makers of shoe polish.

As the policemen turned the corner they saw smoke coming from a second-story window and saw girls and women running about excitedly on the four floors above the ground. Winter and Jaeger raced up the stairs. They stopped at each floor long enough to restore some order among the panic-stricken workers and start them toward the exits to safety.

"Here, this way, down the steps—you've got time if you hurry. Here, you over there, get out of the windows and down the fire escapes. Dont get excited, you can all get out. Here, this way—there, that way."

Such were the hurried orders of the policemen. Some of the women were sent scurrying down the steps, others to the fire escapes. The fire spread rapidly, feeding on turpentine, grease, and other inflammables used in shoe polish, and by the time the policemen had cleared the top floor the whole building was full of heavy, pungent smoke, and flames were licking up the outside walls from every window. Had not the policemen been quick to direct the workers, of whom there were thirty or more, they might have been caught in an aimless panic rush until too late to escape, but all reached the street unhurt, and behind the last one Winter and Jaeger went down a fire escape ladder.

When they reached the street the workers were huddled in front of the great crowd that had collected. Each was looking for some particular friend or for some one whose position had been known to have been dangerous. Suddenly one of the girls missed Mrs. Heresa Cappello, who had been last seen working on the second floor, that on which the fire started.

"There's a woman in the building. A woman is being burned to death."

The cry, first made by one girl, was taken up by others. "There's a woman still in the building," they shouted. Then the spectators looked at the building, and there was a hush among them, for if there was a woman in the building no one could believe that she was still alive. Great banks of smoke were rolling up against the sky, bright tongues of flame were jumping from the roof, and from every window. Now and then a sharp report was heard, followed by a bigger and brighter burst of flame that turned, above the building, into a black ball of smoke, and it was known that a retainer of turpentine had exploded.

Winter and Jaeger heard the cry of the first girl, who missed Mrs. Cappello. They were entering the building by the time the crowd had taken up the cry. They dashed about the first floor above the ground, fighting their way through the smoke, looking into every nook and corner, into every possible false refuge a panic-stricken woman might seek. She was not on the first floor—they made sure of that—and up to the next floor they went. The smoke was thicker, the flames hotter, but they searched the second floor, and then the third, where the smoke and flames were more nearly unendurable.

They reached the top floor, convinced that the missing woman was not below them. They could not stand now. On their hands and knees they went, searching, trying to feel the woman, for they knew they could not see her. The smoke was too dense, and the acid fumes made their eyes water and smart until they could not have seen had there been no smoke. Crawling slowly, but searching thoroughly, the two policemen satisfied themselves that the missing woman was not on the top floor—not in the building. Then they made their way to the front windows and the fire escape. They reached the landing at the third floor, but could go no further. Below them the flames had heated the ladders and balconies till the red paint on their rungs and rods had cracked off, leaving the metal red with heat. There was no escape above them either. They could not go back as they had come.

The firemen had arrived, however, and were playing four streams of water on the front of the building. An extension ladder was run up quickly to the policemen, and they came down it still in danger, until they had reached the pavement, from the heat and from the powerful streams of water that the firemen could not help playing—now one, then another—upon them. Both policemen were drenched when they reached the ground, and Winter was almost overcome. The crowd cheered them when they reached the street. Shortly afterward the information spread through the crowd that the missing woman had been carried to the roof and to safety by her son soon after the fire began, and the heroic effort of the policemen was practically forgotten.

The fire began at 12:05 o'clock. By 12:30 o'clock Winter was on his way to the precinct station of Traffic Squad A in the City Hall to dry his clothes, and Jaeger was on his way to the Greenwich Street station. It was two hours or so later that a TIMES reporter found Winter at West Broadway and Warren Street, alternately raising one hand and beckoning with the other, blowing his whistle intermittently, to regulate the traffic of the busy crossing.

"Tell me about the fire," said the reporter, and Winter said, "It sure did burn that building out. Step around the corner and look at it. There isn't anything left but the walls."

The reporter asked him what he had done, and he said he had yelled to Jaeger to "pull the box," and they had gone around and "helped get the women out." It was almost impossible to get the "story" from him. He was not falsely modest; he seemed simply to consider that what he had done was part of his job of being a policeman, and was, therefore, not worthy of much more than passing comment. Besides, he said, he didn't save anybody.

He raised a hand and beckoned and blew his whistle as he talked, and the reporter saw that he was in the way of the man who was still doing a part of the work of his job of being policeman.

About seventy women were employed in the shoe polishing works, but more than half of them were out of the building eating luncheon when the fire began. Had it started at another hour the policemen might not have been able to save every one. The damage was estimated at $40,000, partially covered by $30,000 insurance. The fire, according to the police, was caused by a short circuit.

SHIPMENTS OF WOOL.

Boston Men Told How They Can Be Made from Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—At a meeting today of the Executive Committee of the Boston Wool Trade Association, A. M. Patterson of Patterson & Greenough, New York, the President of the Textile Alliance, presented a letter which he had written to A. E. Gill, the President of the wool association, setting forth the main facts of the agreement entered into between the Textile Alliance and the British Embassy in Washington for the shipment of wools from the United Kingdom and Australia to the United States. These wools under the arrangement are to be consigned to the President of the Textile Alliance Incorporation.

In presenting his letter, Mr. Patterson said that even yet the details of the arrangement are not completed, but that as criticisms of the plan, based, in part at least, on misunderstandings of it, are current, it was desirable to make public such further information as could now be given. It must be understood, however, that the statement is subject to change, and that the whole plan must be confirmed before it can become effective.

So far as details have been worked out and subject to alteration and confirmation the plan is as follows: Wool is to be shipped to "A. M. Patterson, President of the Textile Alliance, Inc." and permits to ship are to be granted to the nominees of the alliance. On receipt in the United States the wool will be held by the alliance subject to the presentation of satisfactory guarantees against re-export of the wool itself or tops or yarns made from it. A bond may be required, but generally will not be. Resales are permitted subject to the giving of similar guarantees by the purchaser. There will be a charge by the Textile Alliance Incorporation which will be arranged next week at the meeting of its Directors.

There is nothing to prevent any person from obtaining licenses directly if he desires. The alliance will make every effort to facilitate imports through the usual channels of transportation and banking. An office will be opened in Boston as soon as the plan is confirmed. There will be no favoritism shown by the alliance as between dealers and manufacturers or between large and small.

"There is one objection to the plan," said Mr. Patterson, "that we cannot meet. It will be necessary for the alliance to learn many things about purchases and sales that principals would naturally prefer to keep to themselves. This is unavoidable. If not the alliance, then some other person or body must be charged with the responsibility. No plan can be devised that is perfect. If one better than this can be found it will have our hearty support."

"PREXY" HINMAN IN TOWN.

Head of Marietta College, Once a Newspaper Man, Likes His Work.

George Wheeler Hinman, once newspaper man in New York, but later proprietor of The Chicago Inter Ocean, arrived in New York yesterday for the first time in two years. Mr. Hinman is now "college-presidenting," as he himself put it. He is the President of Marietta College, at Marietta, Ohio. He said that when he quit the newspaper field he intended going to California, but some of his friends persuaded him that he could fill a Presidential chair in a college, and he had found that he liked the work.

DESCRIBES CRUELTY ON HART'S ISLAND

Dr. Levy Charges Overseer Moore Failed to Report Complaint Filed to Dr. Davis.

SICK BOY FORCED TO MARCH

Physician Heard Sufferer Was Compelled by Beating to Drill Till He Dropped Exhausted.

Louis Levine, a boy inmate of the Hart's Island Reformatory, suffering from heart disease and tuberculosis, was forced by beating to march with other boys of the institution until he dropped from exhaustion, according to a story he told Dr. Maurice Levy, formerly resident physician of the Reformatory, who testified yesterday before Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, at the trial of Martin J. Moore, overseer of the Reformatory. Mr. Moore is charged with gross misconduct and insubordination. Dr. Davis said after the hearing that she had received other complaints of cruelty, but would not discuss them.

One of the specific charges against Mr. Moore is that he failed to report cruel treatment of Louis Levine on Dec. 17 last, but Mr. Moore could not remember having received written instructions from Commissioner Davis to make written reports to her on all cases of corporal punishment.

Dr. Levy, who was connected with the Reformatory until Jan. 1, said he had given Levine a written excuse from drill when the boy first entered the institution because his physical condition was very poor.

"On Dec. 17 last I was called to the hospital and found Levine in a serious condition," said Dr. Levy. "He told me he had been forced to march for the last two days and said he had been beaten by Frank G. McConnell, one of the keepers. Levine told me that McConnell had broken three sticks over his back. I thought the boy was going to die. I at once made a written report of what Levine had told me to Moore. That afternoon I saw Overseer Moore in the office and told him all that Levine had said. My report was lying on his desk. He said he would not send the report at once to Commissioner Davis, but would see her personally."

Questioned by Dr. Davis.

Commissioner Davis asked Dr. Levy if he had found any marks on Levine's body. He said there were several discolorations of the flesh, which might have been made, however, when the boy was carried to his ward. Because of the heavy clothing the boy wore, the Doctor said, there might have been no flesh marks from a beating.

When Mr. Moore took the stand he said he did not believe he was expected or bound to make reports of corporal punishment immediately to the Commissioner unless the case was serious. He exhibited letters from two inmates of the reformatory, Carl Abrahams and James McCarthy, saying Levine had not been beaten by McConnell. They said Levine tried to strike the keeper, that the latter pushed the boy over, and he had fallen to the ground. Another letter, from James P. Hanrahan, 3,923 Third Avenue, intimated that the charges against the overseer were fictitious.

Levine himself was called to the stand. He said he was sent to the reformatory on Sept. 14, 1914, and then told how he had been beaten last December. He continued:

"Moore told me many times not to say anything about the beating, and McConnell came to my room and said he was going to get me a nice new checkerboard. I was first beaten with a club and kicked in the face by McConnell."

Under cross-examination by O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the Prison Association, Levine said that the last time he was beaten by McConnell he was struck with a piece of wood four inches thick. Mr. Moore drew from the boy that he had been arrested twice before he was sent to the reformatory.

According to Ralph Simons, 194 Park Avenue, also in the reformatory, Mr. Moore once told McConnell to take Levine out with the other boys, and if he refused to go to "fan him out." This witness further said he once saw the keeper beat Levine with the limb of a tree.

John J. Kelly, formerly an inmate of the institution, also said McConnell once had broken the limb of a tree across Levine's back, and this story further was corroborated by William James, now confined in the reformatory. When he undressed Levine, John Kelly, a helper in the Reformatory hospital, said he had found bruises about the boy's eyes and face. James Sheehan, an inmate of the Reformatory, testified that he saw six or seven marks on Levine's body when the boy was undressed by Kelly.

Daniel Riley, released from the institution on Feb. 7 last, testified he was captain of a squad to which Levine was assigned, and that the boy could not have been struck by McConnell, otherwise he (Riley) would have seen it.

Moore's "Juror" Declines.

Because persons had said the overseer would not get a fair trial, Commissioner Davis selected Mr. Lewis of the Prison Association and Robert W. Belcher, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to hear the testimony with her. Dr. Charles F. McKenna, a chemist of 50 Church Street, was taken to the hearing by Mr. Moore, but he refused to hear the testimony, explaining:

"I do not think it would be fair to Mr. Moore if I were the only person on this jury of three selected to hear the evidence."

When Commissioner Davis announced the hearing would proceed Mr. Moore protested. He said the investigation should be put off while civil proceedings were pending against him.

"I am very sorry, but I shall have to proceed," said Commissioner Davis. "I might say that the only reason I have tried to have a jury of three present was because of stories told by your friends that I had some one else to take your place. I have not, and I want this to be a fair trial."

The hearing will be resumed at 9:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

ACTRESS SUES ELLIOTT.

Molly McIntyre Demands Pay for Work in 'Kitty MacKay.'

As William Elliott, the actor manager, was leaving the Casino after the matinée last Saturday afternoon, a process server handed him a summons and complaint in a suit for $3,866. Mrs. Helen Kelly Gould Thomas, widow of the late Ralph Thomas, had preceded Mr. Elliott, and having accepted the papers Mr. Elliott joined her in an automobile.

The plaintiff against Mr. Elliott is Miss Molly McIntyre, an actress, who recently played Kitty McNab in "Kitty MacKay." The suit is based on contracts alleged to have been made between Mr. Elliott and Miss McIntyre to cover the run of "Kitty MacKay." Herman L. Roth, Miss McIntyre's attorney, says Miss McIntyre was to receive $175 a week from Jan. 7 until Sept. 2, 1914, but that on June 1 the rate was reduced $58.33. The claim under this contract is $816.62. The second contract, made on Sept. 2, 1914, gave Miss McIntyre $225 a week for thirty weeks. She says she received full pay for only four weeks and that she then made a supplementary agreement permitting Mr. Elliott to withhold $75 a week, to be paid in bulk on March 31 next. But the show closed and she got no pay at all.

There is nothing in the papers to indicate that Miss McIntyre professes to have any claim upon Mr. Elliott except for salary.

Mr. Elliott declared yesterday, when he learned that the suit had become public, that he was not engaged to marry and that he had no intention of marrying. On Jan. 29 last, an evening paper said there were "persistent reports to the effect that Mrs. Helen Kelly Gould Thomas and William Elliott, the actor, had been married." Both Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Elliott vigorously denied the reports. Mr. Elliott is the son-in-law of David Belasco. His wife died on Jan. 5, 1911.

SULLIVAN PAROLE INQUIRY.

Union Bank Depositors Ask Governor to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn today demanded from Gov. Whitman an investigation of the parole from Sing Sing of its wrecker, David A. Sullivan. The Governor left for Watertown this afternoon and refused to discuss the case. It is understood that the parole was favored strongly by the new reform Warden of Sing Sing, Thomas Mott Osborne.

After spending two years in prison for his part in the wrecking of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, David A. Sullivan was released under $10,000 bail in Brooklyn yesterday pending his trial on three new indictments for larceny. Paroled from Sing Sing, Sullivan had been taken to Brooklyn on Thursday and committed to the Raymond Street Jail.

Judge Roy in the County Court decided Sullivan should be held in $3,500 on each of two of the indictments and in $3,000 on the third. The bail was furnished by the Misses Anna L. Woods, May Woods, and Elizabeth Woods, sisters of Mgr. John Woods, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush. They gave real estate as security.

FIGHT IN FIFTH AV. IN TAILORS' STRIKE

Two Policemen Under Pile of 20 Strikers and One in Action When Reserves Arrive.

ARREST FOURTEEN STRIKERS

Avenue Blocked by Spectators in Fashionable Upper Shopping District.

Policeman Greenberg, on duty at Forty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, was attracted to 616 Fifth Avenue, where Bergdorf & Goodman, tailors, have their shop, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning by a fight between striking tailors and the strikebreakers who had succeeded them.

More than a score of men were in the row when Greenberg took a hand. He was knocked down and his coat and club taken from him, but he blew his whistle and kept up the struggle until Policemen Moore and Gallway came. By that time others had joined the battle and hundreds were looking on and blocking the avenue.

Finding their task too big Moore and Gallway sent to the East Fifty-first Street Station for reserves. When they arrived Gallway and Greenberg were at the bottom of the heap, but Moore was on his feet fighting gamely against odds.

The crowd scattered before the reserves, but fourteen arrests were made. Peter Oehleln of 537 Lexington Avenue and Vincent Delmonico of 2,382 Highland Avenue, Brooklyn, who were fighting Policeman Gallway, were charged with assault and the others with disorderly conduct.

Edwin Goodman of the tailoring firm said he had discharged two men for incompetency a week ago, and that seventy others had struck when he refused to refer the case to the Garment Workers' Union. Mr. Goodwin said the strikers had been picketing his place since the strike began.

Jacob Panken, who represented the strikers in the Yorkville Court, told Magistrate Simms that the trouble yesterday was due to a police conspiracy to make it appear that the strikers were violent so as to prejudice Police Commissioner Woods in favor of Inspector Dolan of the Fifth District and Capt. Thor of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who have been accused, in formal charges by the strikers, of affording unnecessary protection and escort to the strike-breakers. Magistrate Simms fined six of the strikers $5, and six others $10. The two charged with assault were held in $300 bail for examination on Feb. 24. The fines were paid and the bail furnished.

E. P. L. Ludlow's Will Filed.

The will of Edward P. Livingston Ludlow, who died at his home, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street, on Feb. 11, disposing of an estate in excess of $25,000, was filed yesterday. There are bequests of $2,000 and $1,000, respectively, to James Hampton and Hugo Forsman, employes; an annuity of $500 to W. Richmond Clarkson, a friend; $25,000 in trust to Marie Hortense Shaw, and Mrs. Margaret T. Ludlow receives the residuary estate, the amount of which is not given.

Lawyers' Club Elects Governors.

At the annual meeting of the Lawyers' Club yesterday these Governors were elected to serve for three years: John Hays Hammond, Ernest Hall, George T. Mortimer, Alton B. Parker, John B. Stanchfield.

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TOUCHARD AGAIN WINS TENNIS TITLE

Indoor Champion Obtains Permanent Possession of Trophy by Defeating Lovibond.

Gustave F. Touchard of the West Side Tennis Club scored his third consecutive victory in the men's national indoor lawn tennis championship yesterday on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, and becomes the owner of the large silver challenge trophy. Touchard defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, runner-up for the Seventh Regiment championship, three sets to one at 6–3, 6–2, 3–6, 6–2.

The champion gave a brilliant exhibition of tennis and held complete mastery of the situation in spite of the fact that he lost the third set to the military player. Touchard was particularly strong in his ground and backhand strokes, and made a number of clever gets. Lovibond's service was at times puzzling, while his long, low drives kept Touchard busy in all parts of the court. There was very little lobbing. When Lovibond tried this style of play he invariably found his opponent waiting for the ball, while Touchard did not have to resort to it owing to his superiority in the other branches of play.

While the result was expected Lovibond was not up to the form it was supposed he would show against the title holder. He was as steady as usual but he found it difficult to handle the sizzling shots that came from Touchard's racquet, and as a result many of them went into the net or out of court. Touchard threatened his usual lapse after the second set, but he quickly pulled himself together and commenced an aggressive attack on Lovibond which did not cease until the title holder had won his third championship.

Touchard opened the match in clever style and captured two games before Lovibond could get his long drives working effectively. The fact that Touchard was able to break through his opponent's service so early in the match did not prove encouraging to the military followers of Lovibond. The latter won the third game and then dropped two more to Touchard, the last one going to deuce. The Seventh Regiment crack rallied and took two out of the next three games, but Touchard took the ninth game and set.

The victory in the first set appeared to give Touchard more confidence, and he played a much more open game in the second set. His confidence was not misplaced, as he placed the first four games to his credit, his opponent scoring but seven points in the four games. The military player managed to get away with his service in the fifth game, but was blanked in the next. Lovibond again won on his service and then followed the best game of the match. The opposing players scored point after point until Touchard battered down Lovibond's defense and won the game and set.

There was a noticeable falling off in Touchard's playing in the third set, and the Seventh Regiment representative redoubled his efforts. Lovibond won the first game on his service and Touchard equalized after deuce had been called. Lovibond, by forcing tactics, added the third game to his score, when the champion placed the next two games to his credit. He failed to maintain the pace he started, and, aided by several lucky shots which struck the top of the net and bounded over, won the next four games in succession. Touchard did not appear to try very hard in this set, which went to Lovibond, 6–3.

A peculiar feature of the fourth and deciding set was the fact that the eight games played were decided by small scores, both a deuce and vantage game being recorded. Touchard played with all his old-time vigor and swept his opponent off his feet. In all he scored twenty-six points against sixteen for Lovibond, with the score at 6–2.

The final round of the men's national doubles will start at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, while in the afternoon the Seventh Regiment team will play against Yale University in the annual game. The summary:

Men's National Indoor Singles Championship.
P. —Gustave F. Touchard defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, 6–3, 6–2, 3–6, 6–2.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—Julian T. Myrick defeated J. T. Harrison by default; Dr. J. A. Travell defeated W. C. Aquimbau by default; C. M. Ammerman defeated S. Barker by default; P. S. Treanor defeated L. H. Rogers, 6–1, 3–6, 6–2; King Smith defeated G. L. Robinson, 6–4, 6–2; C. J. Post defeated A. H. Murphy by default; Mathew Taylor defeated R. F. Putnam by default; Merle Johnson defeated H. Swain, 6–3, 6–1; I. Weinstein defeated W. Halsey Wood by default; W. J. Gallon defeated L. J. Grinnell by default; L. V. Robinson defeated C. A. Sparks by default; W. D. Bourne defeated H. Throckmorton by default.

Second Round—Paul P. Goold defeated C. M. Ammerman, 6–1, 6–1; King Smith defeated C. J. Post, 6–3, 9–7; P. S. Treanor defeated Count Otto Salm, 10–8, 6–1; Preston Cumming defeated Mathew Taylor, 6–1, 7–5; Merle Johnson defeated I. Weinstein by default; G. S. Groesbeck defeated W. J. Gallon by default; L. V. Robinson defeated W. D. Bourne, 6–4, 6–1.

Third Round—G. S. Groesbeck defeated L. V. Robinson, 6–3, 6–3; Dr. J. W. Travell defeated J. T. Harrison, 9–7, 6–8, 9–7.

Fourth Round—P. S. Treanor defeated Dr. J. W. Travell, 6–2, 6–4; King Smith defeated Paul P. Goold, 6–3, 6–1; Preston Cummings, Jr., defeated Merle Johnson, 6–3, 6–1.

Semi-Final Round—George S. Groesbeck defeated Preston Cumming, Jr., 6–3, 6–4; King Smith defeated P. S. Treanor, 6–1, 6–3.

NEW YORKERS WIN RACQUETS

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer Defeat Champions Davis and Wear.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York won the national racquet championship here today by defeating Dwight F. Davis and J. W. Wear, of St. Louis four sets to three. The match was postponed three weeks ago because of an injury received by Pell in the final round of the tournament for the championship. Davis and Wear won the title last year. The scores were: 8-15, 18-17, 15-7, 16-15, 11-15, 9-15, 17-14.

Princeton Beats Yale at Squash.

Veteran squash tennis players of the Princeton Club beat the Yale 'Varsity team in a series of matches yesterday, 6 to 1, on the former's courts. S. V. Cooley was the successful representative on the Yale team. He beat K. G. Stern, a Princeton tennis star, 3–15, 15–11, 17–16. W. D. Cunningham, the Yale Captain, was beaten in straight games. The Princeton victories follow:

A. W. Riley beat J. Walter, 15–8, 15–13; John Taylor beat W. D. Cunningham, 15–4, 17–14; W. M. McCoy beat J. S. Stillman, Jr., 15–9, 14–17, 15–9; Harold Tobey beat T. Hopgood, 15–4, 15–9; W. B. Chamberlain beat B. Adams, 15–12, 10–15; 15–9; R. Catlin beat W. C. Taylor, 15–8, 15–8.

Survivors in Pinehurst Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 19.—Miss Helen Barnett of New Haven figured as the star of today's play in the annual St. Valentine's tennis singles for women with a keen 6–2, 6–8, 8–6 victory over Mrs. B. F. Stenz of New York. Her opponent tomorrow is Miss Eleanor Gates of Locust Valley, and the winner of the match will move forward to play Miss Alice Blum of Brooklyn, who played her semi-final today, and won from Mrs. H. H. Vencleef of Rochester.

$25,000 for McFarland and Gibbons.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—The Cream City Athletic Club, which is staging the Welsh-White boxing match here Feb. 25, announced this evening that it will offer a $25,000 purse for McFarland and Gibbons, if they can be brought together, for ten rounds.

HOCKEY TO-NIGHT DOUBLE BILL
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 W. 66th St.
ST. NICHOLAS VS. QUEENS AT 8.
YALE VS. PRINCETON AT 9:15.
Adm. for Both Games $1. Res. Seats $2.

JOHNSON HURTS AN ARM.

Negro Does No Training on Voyage, but Eats Four Meals a Day.

The question whether Jack Johnson will win his fight with Willard at Juarez on March 6 is still a very debatable one on the British steamer Highland Harris, the vessel which took the negro and his party from Montevideo to Barbados. The Highland Harris has arrived here and those on board are divided into two camps, one sure the negro fighter will win and the other just as sure he will be defeated.

Johnson arrived at Barbados on Feb. 7. He got quite a reception on his way to the Marine Hotel, and later half the population turned out to see him. From Barbados the party traveled to Tampico in a 300-ton chartered schooner.

No training was done on the Highland Harris. Johnson said when he sailed that he did not intend to train on the voyage. He had hurt his arm, the Captain said, on the journey from Southampton to South America and for that reason he wanted to "take it light." His work in South America was confined to several boxing exhibitions with Frank Hagney, his sparring partner.

"Johnson was very mild-mannered," said Capt. Robinson. "He ate well and four meals a day. His especial delight seemed to be in pastry. When he did not get enough he would go to the galley and make one. The last thing he would talk about was fight. Most of the time he read and this he varied by shooting or catching sharks. He was massaged two hours every day. In his party were five persons, including his wife."

PENN WRESTLERS HURT.

Tazewell Sustains Concussion of the Brain—Milligan Dislocates Elbow.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Pennsylvania's wrestling team was defeated by Lehigh tonight 21 to 2. Dorizas, the heavyweight champion, failed to appear against Fons, Lehigh's 260-pound entry, and his place was taken by Sykes Tucker. Tazewell and Milligan, Pennsylvania's entries in the 145 and 158 pound classes, were injured during their bouts. Tazewell sustaining a concussion of the brain and Milligan a dislocated elbow.

FRESHMEN KEEN FOR ROWING

Fordham Youngsters Turn Out a Squad of 80 for Crew.

A new scheme was introduced yesterday into the rowing game, which is being adopted at Fordham this Spring, when Coach John J. Mulcahy called together the freshmen candidates and formed them into a separate squad. Although the upper classmen have shown a mild interest, it is the first year men who have supplied most of the enthusiasm and candidates. For this reason Mr. Mulcahy announced that he intended to specialize during the coming season on the formation of a freshmen crew.

Eighty prospective oarsmen reported yesterday for the "infant" squad, and showed more interest than any of the upper classmen, who have yet put in an appearance. As the freshmen squad equals in number the other three classes and has in its membership a good number of husky young athletes who are entering in earnest at the new Maroon sport, the Bronx coach announced yesterday that he expected a representative boat from the freshmen.

In order to get men who have been trained properly as long as possible plans are now under way to get the Fordham "Prep" boys out for the annual high school regatta.

DEWAR'S DOG WINS DERBY.

Winning Number Was 1,000 to 50 in Early Betting.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Sir Thomas Dewar's Winning Number today won the Waterloo Cup, the Derby for greyhounds, defeating M. G. Hale's Happy Challenge in the final round. Both the dogs in the final were rank outsiders, the betting before the first courses were run being 1,000 to 50 against each hound.

The coursing took place over the flats of the Altcar Club. The winner received the Waterloo Cup, valued at $500, given by the Earl of Sefton, and a purse of $2,500.

Hockey Club Defeated, 9 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Defeating the Hockey Club of New York by the one-sided score of 9 to 0 tonight at the Elysium, the champion Cleveland Athletic Club team of this city easily demonstrated how it outclasses the New York players who have been putting up a hard fight for the Eastern championship. The C. A. C. men played rings around their opponents and found the task so easy that the second period saw almost a farcical contest. The C. A. C. team will clash with the stars of New York and Boston when they go East soon. Line-up and summary:

Cleveland.	Position.	New York.
Odmark	Guard	Lewis
Winters	Left defense	Caron
Jamieson	Right defense	Conway
Trimble	Rover	McKenzie
Poland	Centre	Paton
McCormick	Left wing	McDonnell
Debernardi	Right wing	Smith

Goals—First period: Debernardi, 12:48; Winters, 14:24; Debernardi, 14:16; Trimble, 16:15; Poland, 17:09. Second period: Poland, 5:10; McCormick, 12:00; Trimble, 13:05; Trimble, 19:55. Stops—Odmark, 4–9; Lewis, 10, 12–22. Penalties—First period: Trimble, 3 minutes. Second period: Poland, McKenzie, Debernardi, Paton, 2 minutes each. Officials—Fred Poland, Cleveland, and S. Paton, New York.

Harvard Freshmen Swift on Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Harvard's freshmen hockey team overwhelmed the Yale freshmen tonight, winning by a 11 to 4 score. The Cambridge youngsters had all the speed and won the game off the reel by getting a score of 5 to 1 in the first half. Capt. Percy scored six of his team's goals, but all except one of his shots was made possible by the fast work of Thacher, the centre, who worked up the ice and then passed out. Armour of Yale was the visitors' star, getting three of the four Yale goals, and all in the second half of the game. The summary:

Harvard, '15.	Position.	Yale, '15.
Gwathmey	Goal	Paradise
Gardner	Point	Jacobs
Thacher	Cover point	Leisenring
Morgan	Left wing	Griggs
Condon	Centre	Armour
Percy	Rover	Gould
Taylor	Right wing	Davison

Goals—Percy, (6,) Taylor, (2,) Derham, (2.) Condon, Gould, Armour, (3.) Substitutes—Derham for Condon, Rice for Derham, Pratt for Gardner, Folsom for Taylor, Martin for Gwathmey, Dickey for Martin, Clark for Griggs.

Referees—Mr. Fynan, Arena Hockey Club, and Mr. Osgood, Boston A. A. Goal umpires —Mr. Carlton and Mr. Cloutlier. Time—Two twenty-minute periods.

International Hockey Tonight.

One of the most important international hockey matches of the season will be played at St. Nicholas Rink tonight, when the St. Nicholas seven will line up against the strong Queen's University team from Canada. Rivaling this match will be the intercollegiate game between the representatives of Yale and Princeton, the collegians taking the ice after the international match is concluded. The first game will start at 8 o'clock.

The Queen's University team has defeated the Victorias of Toronto, McGill University, and the Aberdeens of Ottawa, and has made one of the best records of any college team in Canada this year. Capt. Box and MacKinnon, stars on the Queens team, will play their last hockey game for the Ontario collegians tonight. They received their degrees in medicine Thursday and will sail with the second contingent of Canadian troops for Europe next week. Both men have played throughout their college courses on the Queens seven.

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COLUMBIA FOOTBALL IN COUNCIL'S HANDS

President Butler Turns Requests for Restoration Over to Highest Authority to Decide.

The question of whether football will be restored at Columbia University has been officially placed before the highest authorities, who will decide the fate of the new move by the alumni and undergraduates to reinstate the game. An official announcement was made yesterday that President Nicholas Murray Butler on Tuesday placed before the University Council the papers prepared by the Student Board and the unanimous resolutions of the alumni urging the restoration of the sport.

This is the first official notice that the authorities have taken of the efforts of the Columbia men, which reached a climax at the alumni mass meeting on Lincoln's Birthday, when representatives of Columbia's 17,000 graduates voted for the game. Prior to this action by President Butler the authorities have steadfastly refrained from making any comment on the movement, and the Student Board and the alumni have been working without any direct indications that they would receive any support from the authorities. The fact that the University Council has had the matter placed before it by President Butler is thought to augur well for the future of the game on Morningside Heights.

The University Council and the University Committee on Student Organizations are planning to consider the question from all angles, and no report will be made by them for at least a month.

The game was abolished in 1905 by the University Committee, with the approval of the University Council, and it is, therefore, thought advisable that both of these committees take up the question together.

President Butler laid before the committee four papers which it has ordered to be printed. The papers consist of a plan for the restoration of intercollegiate football submitted by the Board of Representatives to the University Committee on Student Organizations; a report on this plan and recommendations concerning it submitted by the University Committee on Athletics, of which Charles H. Mapes, '85 is Chairman, to the University Committee on Student Organizations; a report of the University Council on Student Organizations, and a copy of the resolutions adopted in reference to the matter at the meeting of the Alumni Federation, held at the University on Feb. 12.

The University Committee on Student Organizations consists of Profs. Kemp, Lord, Fletcher, Schlicter, and Secretary Fackenthal. It is this body which will have great weight in the final decision of the question, and the students are anxiously awaiting any indication of its attitude on the question. It refuses to give any indication at the present, as a first step the University Council decided to call for an expression on the question from all of the Faculty in the college. The College Faculty has appointed a special committee of seven to consider the papers in the case and to report to the Faculty at the March meeting.

The students on the campus were rejoicing on the new turn the movement has taken, but they refrained from any demonstrations of any kind. Every effort is being made by them to give the Faculty and authorities no cause for complaint. No unofficial canvas of the Faculty has been made for the reason that all refrain from expressing any opinion, but it is known that some who opposed the game in 1905 now feel that the reforms have made a new game of it and now see no reason why it should not be reinstated.

Hobart Engages Lacrosse Coach.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—" Billy " Fitzgerald, a famous lacrosse player in Canada, has been secured to coach the Hobart College lacrosse team this spring. Mr. Fitzgerald recently finished a playing engagement on the Pacific Coast, for which he was paid $4,000 for twenty weeks. He has filled several positions as a coach, but it is work as a player which has brought him his greatest reputation. On different times he has been asked to coach Harvard, Princeton, Cornel, and Swarthmore, and recently President Day of the American Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, attempted to secure him to coach Lehigh's team. With practically all of last year's team working out during the Winter in daily indoor practice, Hobart's new coach should be able to develop a team of considerable strength when he arrives to undertake his duties April 10.

Swimming Night at Columbia.

Columbia will have its swimming carnival tonight in the pool on Morningside Heights, when the Blue and White 'Varsity swimmers engage the Harvard team in a dual meet, and forty or more schoolboy amphibians will compete in a series of interscholastic races. The Columbia team will be cast in force with Vollmer, Lee, Coope, and Cochran in the relay race, and McDonald in the dive. Vollmer, in addition to swimming in the relay, will be in the "century" and the "furlong," while Lee will swim in the fifty-yard race and the "century." Schoolboys from St. Paul's, Montclair Academy, Philadelphia Central High, Commerce, Clinton, Commerce, and Erasmus Hall High Schools will compete in the 50 and 100 yard interscholastic races that have been arranged. Hamilton of Stuyvesant, Rogers of St. Paul's, and McCann of Commerce are expected to meet in the final heat.

Yale Sweeps Swimming Meet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Yale's swimming team easily defeated Princeton here tonight, 44 to 9. The Blue took first place in every event. Princeton won the water polo match 20 to 15.

Military School Rifle Winners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Results of the military school rifle championship matches announced tonight by the National Rifle Association of America, show the New Mexico Military Institute still leading. The scores follow:

Class A—New York, Cornwall, 981, vs. St. John's, Manlius, N. Y., 876; New Mexico, Roswell, 968, vs. St. John's, Delafield, Wis., 967; Bordentown, N. J., 942 vs. Harvard, Los Angeles, 851; Northwestern Highland Park, Ill., 932, vs. Kemper, Boonville, Mo., 927.

Class B—Tennessee, Sweetwater, 931, vs. Shattuck, Faribault, Minn., 812; Morgan Park, Ill., 928, vs. Miami, Germantown, Ohio, 885; Hitchcock, San Rafael, Cal., 829, vs. Bingham, Asheville, N. C., 811; Wentworth, Lexington, Mo., 920, vs. Nazareth Hall., Penn., 668.

Yellows Defeat Greens at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 19.—In spite of a foul by Prince, the Yellows, with a handicap allowance of 3 goals, defeated the Greens this afternoon in a fast polo game. Phelps, who is improving daily, played his best game this season. The prizes were given by Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark. Line-up:

YELLOWS.	GREENS.
1—Harold Hayes.	1—D. Gaston, Jr.
2—Walter Phelps.	2—E. W. Hopping.
3—P. Prince, Jr.	3—F. Appleton.
Back—F. A. Clark.	Back—R. S. Allison. R. Bullock.

Sporting Events at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Washington's Birthday social and athletic events at the Military Academy were ushered in by a big midwinter hop by the cadets in Cullum Hall tonight. To morrow's schedule includes basket ball, indoor polo, an exhibition ride by the first class of cadets, and an entertainment in Memorial Hall in the evening. Monday will be a post holiday, with basket ball and hockey as diversions.

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'OUTLAW' CYCLING PLANS.

Rumor Has It That Brighton and Elizabeth Will Form New Circuit.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Rumors of another "outlaw" movement in cycling were heard here today. Two things gave ground to the reports that an independent movement had been started, the first being the breaking off of the working agreement between the Cycle Racing Association and the Brighton Beach Motordrome, and the other the announcement that Jay Eaton, the veteran cyclist of Elizabeth, had made application for a franchise to conduct cycling races at a track to be built in Elizabeth. As there does not seem to be a chance for the Elizabeth franchise to be granted, in view of the fact that the cycling promoters control the awarding body, the Elizabeth project, if started, must be an "outlaw" movement.

William Wellman, manager of the Madison Square Garden and the Brighton Beach track, notified the local promoters that the contract between the two racing associations had been severed. There was a clause in the contract that empowered either party to withdraw, and the Brighton Beach men took advantage of this clause. Mr. Wellman said that the property was to be leased, and that he did not know for what purposes the track was to be used.

A rumor connects several local business men with the efforts to lease the Brighton Beach track. It is understood that these men wish to have a working agreement with the Cycle Racing Association next Summer such as existed last year between the two bodies. The Newark men may be identified with the change in control, but this could not be verified today. At the end of last season it was understood that the Cycle Racing Association was to have greater control of the Brighton Beach track and that cycling was to be promoted rather than motor cycling, with Floyd A. MacFarland as General Manager.

Whether the men behind the deal for the Brighton Beach track and the Eaton application are working with an understanding is not known. That Eaton would apply for a franchise at Elizabeth was generally expected. He is said to have a wealthy backer who will finance his movement. Whether this backer is prepared to plunge into an "outlaw" campaign remains to be seen.

MISS HYDE GOLF VICTOR.

New York Girl Defeats Miss Rosenthal at Nineteenth Hole.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19.—Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club, New York, won one of the most exciting matches of her golfing career today in the semi-final of the women's golf championship of Florida. She defeated Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, 1 up in 19 holes, after a match in which low scoring and exceptional brilliancy were the features. Over 500 people followed the match and were greatly interested throughout.

Miss Rosenthal led by 2 up at the eight green, but Miss Hyde squared the match in the next two holes. Wins and losses then see-sawed until four halved holes in par figures ended the round all square. The extra hole found Miss Hyde on the green 200 yards distant from the tee and Miss Rosenthal just short. Miss Rosenthal's ball hung on the edge of the cup for a 3, and Miss Hyde ran her short one down to the hole and match. Both players went around in 83, with a couple of poor medal holes, building up their match play score.

Mrs. Milton C. Work of Philadelphia will play Miss Hyde in the final tomorrow, as she triumphed over Mrs. W. J. Salomon, Century C. C., by 2 and 1. In the Second Division final Mrs. D. C. Ogden, Greensburg, and Mrs. S. C. Jones, Montreal, remain.

Good Bouts at New Polo A. A.

Notwithstanding the fact that one of the bouts had to be called off and in another a substitute was necessary, some good boxing was witnessed last night at the New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem. In the main event Jimmy Blute, the Yorkville featherweight, and Kid Misch, reputed to be the featherweight champion of the United States Navy, were the contestants, and at the final bell a draw would have done justice to both boxers. The Navy boxer showed to advantage in the early rounds, and in the second session sent the Yorkville boy to the floor with a hard right to the jaw. Blute regained his feet immediately, however, and resumed the milling. Twice during the remainder of the round Misch staggered his opponent with rights and lefts to the jaw, but he was unable to floor Blute again. The latter assumed the aggressive near the end, and the final bell found Misch tired and puffing. Misch was substituted for Young Ketchel, who appeared at the club with his right hand injured, the result of a sparring exhibition while he was training.

In the semi-final engagement Mike McCabe of Harlem had a shade the better of Eddie Seigel, another Harlem featherweight, after ten fast and interesting rounds. McCabe's cleverness and his ability to offset his opponent's rushes with left-hand jabs and an occasional right, earned the honors for him.

Red Mack and Young Paul were to have been contestants in the final ten-round bout, but the club physician refused to let Paul go on because of a boil over his left hip.

Athletics in City Schools.

In speaking of the new syllabus in physical training now in use in the public schools of the city, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training, says:

"The new syllabus, put into operation at the beginning of last term, carries into official procedure a health measure which has become very popular in the schools under the Public Schools Athletic League. The purpose of schoolboy athletics is to induce a boy to train. Athletic meets and contests of various kinds are merely devices which make use of natural motives leading to consistent exercise and hygienic training for the purpose of winning. The boy has little use for training, but much for contest; he cares little for health per se, and much for winning. The educator, on the contrary, has little use for contests, but much for athletic training, properly safeguarded by medical examination, athletic contests are robbed of their danger, and yet provide a motive toward exercise. This principle has guided the Public Schools Athletic League in its efforts to provide training for all the boys not physically disabled.

"The new syllabus in hygiene features athletic training and calls for one or two periods a week to be devoted to its practice in the gymnasium or on the playground. It provides the necessary training instruction in a rational, boy-like manner, calling for simple food, well chewed; no coffee or tea, no cigarettes, and careful attention to a good daily hygienic routine. Thus the physical training department has used the boys' athletic contest motive to support and illuminate, with a lively personal interest, the instruction in hygiene which is so frequently merely a matter of books, bones and preaching."

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NATIONAL CHANGE IN BASEBALL FRONT

Element in League Wants Wards and Favor Internationals in the Bronx.

The Federal League's threatened invasion of the Bronx or Newark is commanding much attention from the officials of the National League, and it was stated yesterday on good authority that there is a plan on foot which may result in some sort of a compromise before the baseball season opens.

It is stated that the delay of Judge Landis's decision in the Federal League suit is not relished by organized baseball officials, who see in the court's long wait a possibility that the decision may perhaps score major league methods. There is a certain element in the National League which would welcome a compromise and would also welcome the advent of the Wards of Brooklyn into the National League.

Robert B. Ward, Vice President of the Federal League, has been in Pinehurst, N. C., for the last two weeks working on the season's schedule. The recent visit of President Gilmore to Pinehurst was to consult with Mr. Ward, it is stated, on the probability of new peace negotiations. Much credence is given to the story because it is stated that an emissary of the National League had a conference with President Gilmore and Mr. Ward at Pinehurst this week. There is an air of mystery surrounding the conference and the officials who know about the meeting refuse to admit it or even discuss the matter.

Some of the National League officials would like to see the Wards get possession of one of their clubs, and the possibilities of a transfer of this kind is now being considered. During the past few days, also, there has been a change in the national League attitude toward the International League in its present trouble. While the National League at its meeting here a short time ago took no action toward lending the International League any assistance, it is said that it now views the situation in a different light, and within a short time it may be expected that the National League will give permission for the transfer of the Jersey City Club to the Bronx, where a number of promoters stand ready to build a new park and finance the project.

President Tener and Secretary Pulliam of the National League went to Philadelphia yesterday and will not return until the middle of next week. President Tener was to have met President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York Club yesterday to talk over the Giants' objection to the invasion of the Bronx by Barrow's league, but the interview did not materialize and will be held next week some time.

The fact that most of the club owners of the National League are kindly disposed toward the International League may aid largely in overruling the objection of the New York Giants to the project. President Barrow's conference with President Tener on Thursday gives the International League new hope that the older League will offer assistance at the proper time.

The delay in deciding about placing a Federal League Club in the Bronx or Newark is caused, it is understood, by the fact that the independent league is having some trouble in securing a site for a ball park in the Bronx. It is known that Sinclair and Powers, who control the floating Kansas City franchise, want to locate their club in New York rather than in Harrison or Newark, and they are carrying on negotiations with this object in view.

Moolic, Veteran Ball Player, Dead.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 19.—George H. Moolic, a veteran baseball player, died today, aged 50 years. He had been suffering from nasal hemorrhage for three weeks. In 1886 he caught for the Chicago National League team and had played with the local team of the New England League and with a club at Meriden, Conn.

DAY'S PICK-UPS IN BASEBALL.

The first party of the Giants to invade the South will leave this city next Thursday in charge of Assistant Secretary Eddie Brannick. They will be joined at St. Louis by another party from Coral Gables, with Scout Dick Kinsella in the party which will leave here on Thursday will be Plez, Beatty, Press, Wendell, George Burns, Hans Lobert, Mike Mowson, and probably Manager McGraw. The party will sojourn at Memphis for a few days before starting actual training, which does not begin this season until March 1. It is understood that Manager McGraw's party of twenty-five men has left Cuba, and will be back in New York in a few days.

Jimmy Ford, who has been the mascot of the Giants for the last few seasons, has quit his job, and the club is now on the lookout for a new boy. Jimmy Ford, like his predecessor, Dick Hennessey, has taken a job with a Wall Street broker, and will no longer spend the pleasant Summer afternoons carrying the bats of the Giants from the bench to the plate.

Manager Donovan of the Yankees is after Germany Schaefer, the baseball comedian, who was released by Washington. Schaefer is wanted as a coach and pinch hitter. Schaefer's humorous antics on the coaching lines are well known to New York fans, and he is sure to be a big favorite with the local club. Schaefer got an offer from the Chicago Federal League Club, but demanded $8,000 a year salary, which was quickly turned down by President Charley Weeghman.

Dave Robertson, the Giants' outfielder, has finished his course at Wake-Forrest College, in North Carolina, and will receive his degree as a full-fledged physician in June. As his college work is completed he has notified Secretary Foster that he will report with the club at Marlin on March 1.

The Yankees changed one of their exhibition games yesterday. They were booked to play Newark in that city on Sunday, March 11, but will play Brooklyn there instead.

President Ed Barrow of the International League and President John K. Tener of the National League will attend the banquet to be given to Hans Wagner in Pittsburgh on March 24. Wagner played for Barrow in Fatereon in 1896, and he later sold the great shortstop to Louisville for $2,100.

Matty Baldwin Breaks Rib.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—A ten-round match between Matty Baldwin of Boston and Johnnie Harvey of New York, both lightweights, was stopped in the third round here tonight because of a broken rib suffered by the Boston fighter. A police surgeon gave Baldwin medical attention at the ringside. Harvey had the better of the fight throughout.

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DARTMOUTH ATHLETES BEST

Victors in Games at Hartford—Yale Men Second.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—Dartmouth won the greatest number of points—35—at the fourteenth annual indoor games of the second division Connecticut Naval Militia at the State Armory tonight. Yale was second with 24, Williams third with 12, and University of Pennsylvania fourth with 6.

Other colleges finished in the order named: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 5; Trinity, 5; Bowdoin, 5; Syracuse, 5; Harvard, 3; Fordham, 3.

The feature of the meet, which brought the spectators to their feet, was University of Pennsylvania's spectacular defeat of Harvard in a mile relay race. Harvard held the lead until the last quarter mile, when Cauffman of Pennsylvania passed Capper. Then began a see-saw race between Bingham of the Crimson and "Ted" Meredith, the crack Red and Blue runner. Bingham made a powerful spurt toward the finish and lost only by inches at the tape. The race was so close that many spectators thought Harvard had won.

Dartmouth had a well-balanced team and was hard pressed only by Yale. The summaries:

One-Mile Relay.—Bowdoin (Balfe, Crosby, Pierce, Wyman) defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College, (Babbett, Norstram, Fratt, Russell.) Time—3:42.

One-Mile Run, (Intercollegiate.)—Won by Meyer, Dartmouth; Shriver, Williams, second; Holden, Yale, third. Time—4:38.

75-Yard Dash, (Intercollegiate.)—Won by Ricketts, Yale; Coakley, Dartmouth, second; Revelle, Yale, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Williams (Hubbel, Hays, Van Colt, Brodie) defeated Amherst, (Cole, Thayer, Robinson, Hanneman.) Time—3:38 4-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Trinity (Young, Crehore, McKay, Furnivall) defeated Worcester "Tech," (Cleveland, Ricker, Russell, Warren.) Time—3:43.

75-Yard High Hurdles, (Intercollegiate.)—Won by Willetts, Yale; Shedden, Yale, second; Des Frenhoim, Yale, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

300-Yard Dash, (Intercollegiate.)—Won by Cookman, Dartmouth; Driscoll, Williams, second; Allison, Dartmouth, third. Time—0:35 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, (Intercollegiate.—Won by Tucker, Dartmouth; Loveman, Yale, second; Safford, Williams, third. Time—2:22 3-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Yale freshmen defeated University of Pennsylvania freshmen. Time—3:28.

One-Mile Relay.—Dartmouth defeated Fordham. Time—3:36 1-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Pennsylvania (Lippincott, Lockwood, Cauffman, Meredith,) defeated Harvard, (Willcox, Pennypacker, Capper, Bingham,) Time—3:34 1-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Syracuse defeated Carlisle Indians. Time—3:41 3-5.

600-Yard Dash, (Intercollegiate.)—Won by Riley, Dartmouth; Minot, Harvard, second; Dorsey, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:17.

One-Mile Relay.—Boston University defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time—3:38 1-5.

Shot Put, (Intercollegiate.)—Won by Spears, Dartmouth; Collins, Fordham, second; Glendennig, Yale, third. Distance, 52 feet 2¼ inch.

NEW YORK BOYS WIN.

People's Palace Athletes Defeated by One-Point Margin in Dual Meet.

Instead of their regular monthly members' meeting the Federal A. C. of Commerce High School evening recreation centre last night staged a dual set of games with the People's Palace A. A. of Jersey City, and won by the close score of 31 to 30 points. The New Jersey boys scored heavily in the field contests, but could gather only a few points in the sprint races.

George Brown of People's Palace was the star of the meeting, winning the standing broad jump with 9 feet 1¾ inches, annexing the eight-pound shot-put with a toss of 45 feet 11 inches, and finishing second to E. S. Querre of the Federal Club in the 100-yard dash.

G. Hooper of the New Jersey contingent made a slashing finish in the mile run and barely snatched first honors from his clubmate, C. White. Walter Rohne of the local organization romped away with the furlong dash, as did E. S. Querre, his team-mate, in the 100-yard dash. The summary:

70-Yard Dash.—Won by E. S. Querre, Federal A. C.; G. Brown, People's Palace A. A., second; H. Werner, Federal A. C., third. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Walter Rohne, Federal A. C.; H. Werner, Federal A. C., second; G. Hooper, People's Palace A. A., third. Time—0:30.

600-Yard Run.—Won by H. Wiggar, Federal A. C.; T. Wilkins, Federal A. C., second; W. Ackerman, People's Palace A. A., third. Time—1:35 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by G. Hooper, People's Palace A. A.; C. White, People's Palace A. A., second; J. Vasler, Federal A. C., third. Time—4:57.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot.—Won by G. Brown, People's Palace A. A., with put of 45 feet 11 inches; J. Rolnick, People's Palace A. A., second, with put of 45 feet 9 inches; J. Haff, Federal A. C., third, with put of 44 feet 5 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. Smith, People's Palace A. A., with 5 feet 4 inches; J. Haff, Federal A. C., second, with 5 feet 2 inches; A. Werner, Federal A. C., third, with 5 feet.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by G. Brown, People's Palace A. A., with 9 feet 1¾ inches; J. Haff, Federal A. C., second, with 8 feet 5¼ inches; P. Wilkins, Federal A. C., third, with 8 feet 4¼ inches.

City A

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1915.

GOOD-BYE TO THE SHIP BILL.

If President WILSON has met with the first decisive defeat in his two years' career as director of legislation in the nation, it should not unduly depress him, but should supply him with profitable suggestions for the conduct of the two years' career that remains to him. He failed to pass the Ship Purchase bill not because of any real diminution in the regard which his party has for him, but because he made unquestioning obedience to him a test of party loyalty and even of patriotism and public spirit. His astounding speech at Indianapolis, in which he virtually convicted of unworthy motives and opposition to the will of the people any legislator who dared oppose the bill, invited the rebuke it has now received. He followed up that speech by an endeavor to coerce Congress into passing the measure, and there was enlisted in the effort a kind of gag rule that has seldom been invoked even for the passage of urgently demanded and highly popular measures.

The President's obstinacy—or perhaps it would be better to say firmness of character, to avoid any suspicion of sedition—is such that it seemed impossible for him to profit by unpleasant experiences. But the Washington reports printed yesterday show that he has learned how to learn. If it is true that he has acquiesced in the firm decision of the Senate to shelve the bill, and that he has abandoned his dangerous purpose of calling an extra session to consider it again, it is evident that he has acquired at last the capacity to accept facts. That lack has been one of the most serious defects in his character as a statesman. It is good news to the country if he has supplied the defect; and the Republican Senators and the seven Democrats who have contributed to his education have done well. If it is to them that we owe the grateful prospect of an absence of Indianapolis speeches in future and a reluctance to employ gag rules to force undesired legislation on the country, the country will think well of them, whether they are ideal statesmen in all respects or not.

AMERICANS FIRST.

The ardor with which so many American citizens of German birth, and some of German descent born here, have espoused the cause of Germany has had the unfortunate effect of placing the whole body of German-American citizens in a somewhat equivocal position. The question has been raised, and frankly discussed, whether if we should ever have trouble with Germany they might not prove to be more loyal to the Fatherland than to the land of their adoption, and the fear has been expressed that they might be betrayed into errors and excesses of zeal that would involve deplorable consequences for themselves.

Happily, German-Americans of prominence have been led to give sober consideration to the question whether their Americanism would stand such a test, and they have answered it in the only sensible way, in that way that was to be expected, the only way compatible with patriotism. Prof. KUNO FRANCKE'S letter, published in THE TIMES the other day, declining to associate himself with certain ill-judged demonstrations, was read with great satisfaction. Representative BARTHOLDT of Missouri, in the course of his farewell speech in the House yesterday, denounced "the newspaper war against Germany." Nobody will find fault with his opinion of the newspapers. The main thing, the vital point in his discourse, was his statement that Americans of German descent "are with all others "true Americans, for America first, "last, and always":

> If unfortunately the United States ever again should be embroiled in war, which Heaven forbid, the Germans of this country would again as loyally rally around the Stars and Stripes. The Germans of this country are for America against England, for America against Germany, for America against the world. They will never waver for one second in their allegiance to their adopted land.

We note with peculiar pleasure that Mr. HERMAN RIDDER of The Staats-Zeitung repels the intimation that the German-Americans are divided in their allegiance. Having in mind Count REVENTLOW'S insulting expressions of doubt upon that question, Mr. RIDDER said in an article published in The Staats-Zeitung on Wednesday morning:

> There is not going to be any drawing of the United States into the war. We are, as a people, divided as to the merits of the claims of the various conflicting interests. We are, on the other hand, a people united against foreign intimidation or interference. The man in Germany or in England who thinks for a moment that the American people—and I mean by this all the people in the United States—would not present a firm and united front to a foreign foe is lamentably mistaken.
>
> This assurance is worthy of all commendation, not only because it tends to free from doubt and misgiving the minds of American citizens not of the German race, but because, owing to his position of leadership among the German-Americans, Mr. RIDDER'S conception of the first and true duty of American citizens must have a wholesome influence upon that large class of our citizenship. Mr. RIDDER was born in New York. It is natural that he should speak as an American, as an American first, and if any of his German-American friends have been inclined to slight the obligation of allegiance and to forget their sworn renunciation of other fealty, his outspoken declaration will recall them to a just and proper notion of the obligations they have assumed. It was to be expected that Mr. RIDDER would leave no room for doubt as to his own position, we feel sure that his words will have weight and influence with the whole body of the American citizens.

THE PANAMA FAIR.

The Panama Exposition at San Francisco will be opened today by wireless telegraphy from Washington, D. C., more than 3,000 miles away. President WILSON at the White House will press a button which will be the signal for the dispatch of a message from the big Arlington radio station and, perhaps a second later, the gates will open and the fountains will play in the travertine city on the shore of the great bay. The fair is ready, and the exhibits of forty-one nations of the world are in place. There is no official representation of England, Germany, Russia, or Austria, but merchants, manufacturers, and artists of these countries have made good provision for them.

Of the beauty of the buildings and their decorations no two opinions have been expressed. California has done nobly its part in the celebration of the opening of the great canal. The programme of sports will surpass that of any other great exposition. Yachts will race on the bay for cups given by world rulers, a motor boat race through the Panama Canal to New York will start from the exposition. The polo matches, automobile races and amateur athletics will be of national importance, with competitors from all the States. Four hundred educational congresses will be held, during the fair, in the vast auditorium, which is to be a permanent building.

California, and the people of the Pacific Coast, believe firmly in the success of their venture. It opens without a burden of debt, they say, although it has cost, including public and private expenditures, $80,000,000. With the displays in the many buildings it represents an investment of $300,000,000. The country will sincerely hope for the success of which the fair's promoters are so confident. That it will surpass all other expositions in the wonderful beauty of its site and the means employed for the care of vast crowds of visitors is not to be doubted. All the people are greatly interested in it, and the volume of travel westward is expected to be enormous throughout the Summer.

POLICE SYSTEMS.

What the system of policing this city is, as compared with the systems abroad, is not hinted at in Mr. FOSDICK'S new book on "European Police Systems." As special investigator for the Bureau of Social Hygiene, which is supported by the Rockefeller Fund, Mr. FOSDICK has produced an account of the police organizations of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and other European capitals that cannot but throw into relief the differing features of this city's Police Department. Before the next volume, dealing with police systems in America, appears the present book will have begun, at least, to influence the minds of officials and students of police government in this country.

The Bureau of Social Hygiene is concerned primarily with the problem of commercialized vice in cities. For its proper solution, so far as it can be solved, a knowledge of police conditions here and abroad was deemed indispensable. We note that the integrity of the European police, according to testimony emphatically adduced by Mr. FOSDICK, is assured largely by their function as protectors of established law and order rather than as guardians of public morals. He asked a high official at Scotland Yard what would be the effect on the Metropolitan Police Force if Parliament should pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. "It would mean the demoralization of the force," was the reply. A high police officer of Berlin exclaimed at a similar question: "Preposterous! The entire German Army could not enforce such a "regulation."

Laws relating to the behavior of the people which the people disapprove could not be enforced by the German Emperor. We have no doubt that the chief difficulty which Commissioner WOODS encounters in his management of the police comes from the vicious influences arising from unenforceable laws imposed on this city from Albany. Home rule of its personal habits is needed by this city in the interest of law and an efficient police.

The police heads of European cities are clothed with autocratic power over their departments. But they are also specially trained before they are chosen, they are selected with the utmost deliberation and care, their terms are for life or during good behavior, and their absolute control is completely divorced from politics. The power of discipline without recourse is therefore not abused. If this city could be assured that its Police Commissioners would be men of such eminence and special fitness as always to command the public confidence, it might yield to them the powers exercised by the head of Scotland Yard. A beginning can be made toward getting such Commissioners by fixing their term of office for a longer period and safeguarding them reasonably against removal. That would establish firmly the Commissioner's present powers and authority. The police force would look up to him as their head for a definite period and would respect his policies. Quite probably he would find that no additional powers were needed.

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARINGS.

The banks which are objecting to the clearing system of the Federal Reserve Banks are arguing like the trade unions. The unions think that the object of "jobs" is the payment of wages. Everybody else sees that the object of employment is the production of goods, and the larger and cheaper the product the better for the general interest. The object of banks is the accommodation of commerce, not the obstruction of it by levying any costs which can be reduced.

If the banks find that the loss of exchange charges prevents their payment of interest on deposits, friends of sound banking will not regret it. If they are compelled to keep their optional reserves where they do business, that is not a grievance. There are many ways in which a bank can perform good service, levy legitimate charges, and earn good dividends. That is the sort of banking which should be encouraged, not the sort which regards a banking system as an opportunity for making money by defective organization.

There are attractions in the Federal Reserve system, and one of them is the ability to draw checks without exchange charges. That ought to attract deposits which would not need to be paid for. The saving of money paid for deposits would be an offset to the loss of exchange charges, and a gain to good banking besides. It is not an objection to the Federal Reserve system that it remedies an old abuse, and substitutes new services. Every confidence may be felt that if the new system is truly burdensome upon its members it will be modified. But there should be due appreciation of the new opportunities from which business hopes so much.

COAST DEFENSES AND OTHERS.

Presumably the good persons who get so wrathful whenever any improvement of our defenses is suggested will oppose the Army Board's plan of changes in our coast defenses, as they have opposed the enlistment of new men in the army to the limit permitted by law, and other perfectly sound plans intended only to make us reasonably well prepared for emergencies. The twelve-inch guns in our coast batteries are old fashioned; their range can be increased, however, by changing their carriages and using lighter projectiles. The fourteen-inch guns can be made more serviceable at comparatively small expense. New guns should be sixteen-inch, and the mortars should be of a modern type. The ammunition now on hand for coast defense guns, both at home and at Panama, and in our island possessions, would be wholly inadequate in a sudden emergency. It averages, in fact, only three-quarters of the supply prescribed for times of peace. These are times of peace, to be sure, so far as we are concerned, but there is war very near to us, and the people of the nations involved never dreamed of its coming until it burst suddenly upon them.

The House of Representatives, which blithely passed yesterday a Pension bill involving the expenditure of $164,000,000, is obsessed by the idea of economy whenever expenditures of money for defense are suggested. Congress and the people, however, have had the facts of the situation clearly set before them. We are ill-prepared for trouble. Our needs for military use include 25,000 more men, 1,000 new officers, coast guns, and new equipment for the field artillery.

OAXACA'S EXAMPLE.

The State of Oaxaca, in Mexico, with an area of nearly 90,000 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000, including many full-blooded Indians, has never been noted for its love of peace. On the contrary, though it was the native State of PORFIRIO DIAZ, it was a hotbed of revolution throughout his thirty years of rule. It was the breeding place of warriors in the church war, and in the era of MAXIMILIAN. But in the recent revolutions it has set an admirable example to all the other Mexican States.

Today business is less disturbed in Oaxaca than elsewhere, and that was true also while HUERTA was in power, though that tyrannical old soldier had few if any supporters among Oaxacans. The mines are generally in operation and the railways are kept open. Oaxaca is ruled by people of the State. CARRANZA has only one representative there, and he is not always easily found. The people accept the Constitutionalist plan and they are inclined to support CARRANZA. Assuredly they support no other pretender to power. They would not tolerate invasion by any revolutionary force, and they have maintained a lawful and peaceful Government. Their example seems to indicate that Mexicans might solve their own problems if they all had the backbone and spirit of Oaxacans.

UNFIT MOTOR CAR DRIVERS.

While it would be useful to find out how many deaths and injuries result in New York from incompetent driving of motor cars, no investigation at all is needed to condemn this State's exemption of all but chauffeurs from a requirement of fitness. As Mr. JOB H. LIPPINCOTT, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of New Jersey, says in a letter to THE TIMES printed yesterday, that State makes strict examinations of all drivers, whether owners, borrowers, or chauffeurs; a reciprocal regulation in New York is needed.

When a New York driver violates the motor car laws of New Jersey, if he is not summarily arrested the State Department of New Jersey has no power to compel him to return and answer legal proceedings. But Commissioner LIPPINCOTT has ample power to compel a Jerseyman to answer a like complaint in New York, under penalty of revoking his license. Most of the Eastern States have laws like New Jersey's which establish a reciprocity of rules for licensing, revoking licenses, and exacting fitness in drivers. Of the great States of the Union this State's law is conspicuously defective in these particulars.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everybody Denies Aggression.

Something of encouragement at a time when any of it is welcome can be found in the fact that all the nations participating in the great war, and all those that are feeling its effects indirectly—which is the same as saying the rest of the world—show an eager desire to present an explanatory and exculpatory brief, each of its "case," in the great court of public opinion.

That is exactly what the "papers" of various colors coming from the several capitals are in effect. Ministers of State and War no longer form a class apart, conducting in secret the private business of their respective monarchs and responsible only to them. Each now recognizes a wider and higher obligation—that of proving, first to his own people and then to as many others as he can, that he is honestly serving a good cause, that his miltary operations are defensive, or, if offensive, only because offense is the best defense, and that his one object is the attainment of a permanent peace.

As these things cannot be true of all the belligerents, some of the "papers" are necessarily weak in logic and inaccurate of statement, but at least every one of them is an admission that "common people" are more than pawns in a royal game. In not one of these documents is there the slightest reference to dynastic interests, and though the words "empire," "kingdom," "republic," and the like may in some instances but thinly veil the old ambitions, yet even then they are a concession to the spirit of a new era and a proclamation of submission to it.

War, in short, is itself on the defensive, and even in the one country where there still lingers a little group of men who dare to credit it with intrinsic merits, they are repudiated in word, if not in action, by the authorized spokesmen for their Government.

Arranged, But Not Satisfactory.

With somewhat overconfident expectation of agreement with its own approval of what has just been done by two New York merchants, our estimable neighbor, The Christian Herald, calls our attention to the dispute in which they became involved and to the way they settled, or rather arranged, the matter.

It seems that one of the merchants sent to the other a bill amounting to $33.88, and that the other wrote back denying receipt of the goods in question. Further correspondence followed, each insisting that the other was wrong, but finally the man who said he wasn't a debtor told the man who claimed to be a creditor that rather than have further trouble over a small matter he would send the check demanded, but on one condition—that the recipient should turn it over to the Bowery Mission to be used for the poor of New York City. This compromise was accepted and the $33.88 went to the object proposed.

Now, of course, there are worse ways, and no: a few of them, in which an affair of this sort can be carried through, or on. It can degenerate into a bitter quarrel, with an exchange of angry epithets and the creation of lasting enmity. It can be the basis of long and expensive litigation, with like accompaniments. The solution reached, on the other hand, had a certain fairness in that it imposed on each of the merchants an equal loss. But there remains the possibility and more that one of them still believes that the other tried to make him pay for something he didn't get and that the other still thinks the one tried to escape payment of an honest debt.

It should not have been very difficult, assuming that both were well intentioned, to clear up the little mystery and so reach one of the two potentially correct terminations—payment of the bill if due or withdrawal of it if not. That would be a settlement that settled. This leaves everything up in the air, with nobody really satisfied. It wasn't good business, and there is excuse for doubting that it was good charity.

Portraying Only the Cover.

The Winter Garden is using as a stage picture or background a more than fairly "convincing" reproduction of what is seen by an observer who, from some distance up Times Square, looks southward. The narrow end of the Times Building looms high, as it should, while at its foot is the ever-present gathering of military critics, some of them talking for pay, or under pay, if rumor can be trusted, and the others answering gratis and therefore not always as well. Visible, too, are stretches of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, with the traffic of each going busily up and down.

At one side are a bit of fence and a derrick, slight reminders of the vehement activities that are now going on beneath the seemingly solid pavements and sidewalks. And the invisibilities are really the most impressive part of the picture for those who remember to add them to it.

Everybody has read, or at any rate everybody has had many chances to read, about the cavernous expanses that are spreading under this whole area, and doing it, not as in the old days still to be recalled, with a double border of merchants on or over the border of ruin because only the most venturesome of customers could reach shops and offices fronting abysses always perilous and often eruptive. We have learned how to build subways in the only way—by building them. The process is still expensive enough, as those who are making a noise like a taxpayer still frankly reveal, but no longer are our municipal burrowings attended by the wrecking of streets and fortunes that marked them in the past.

Approval from a Critic.

We have had at times the feeling, less than a conviction, perhaps, but more than a suspicion, that the position taken editorially by THE TIMES in regard to woman suffrage did not have the full approval of the more advanced advocates of that cause. Of course that has been very painful, for one of our dearest ambitions is to earn the approval of humanity's more amiable half—what a pity it is that English lacks the French "aimable," for "amiable" is not always well received—and the thought that the suffragists tended a little toward adverse criticism has not been easy to bear.

But we shouldn't have worried! They may disagree, but they know fairness when they see it. Did not that eminent representative of the cause, Mrs. HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH, say so in the admirably worded letter we printed on this ever-receptive page yesterday?

She did, indeed! And what she sees, doubtless the rest of her party or clan see—that, as she put it, "an anti-suffrage journal can be a very excellent news sheet."

That particular tribute was elicited by the extent and quality of our report of the recent suffrage ball, but many another has been earned in like manner. As a "news sheet" THE TIMES has no prejudices to exploit or serve.

THE BLOCKADE NOTES.

Comment of the Press on British and German Communications.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The reply from Berlin to the American protest against the terms of the "war zone" decree is another blazing indiscretion in the long list which German diplomacy has furnished to the world. It is a denial of the rights of neutrals, a repudiation of the principles of law and of plain humanity, a defiance of civilized public opinion. It is sheer piracy and nothing else. There is no occasion on this side of the water for the bitter spirit which is said to prevail in Berlin. But the sinking of an American ship or the loss of American lives would assuredly arouse a vehement demand for retaliation. This fact must be plain even to the clouded apprehension of German diplomacy. Is it possible that Berlin is deliberately seeking a fresh enemy, that Germany is so near the end of her rope that a world in arms against her would be welcomed as a solace for defeat?

Blaming It on England.

From The Boston Herald.

Germany's reply is a labored disavowal of responsibility for the extraordinary measure which Germany herself is taking, and also for whatever may be the consequences to the merchant ships of neutral nations. At the beginning of war we were asked to believe that British action compelled Germany to hack her way through Belgium, and now we are assured that British action compels Germany to risk the hacking of neutral merchant shipping to pieces by mines and submarines in an effort to destroy British ships. We must decline to take either risk or blame in this matter. Germany creates the danger zone, and Germany alone will be held responsible for the effects of which it may be the cause.

New Watching and Waiting.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The United States will sell Germany anything that can be run past English mines and submarines. It will sell England anything that can escape the German mines and submarines. A United States vessel carrying contraband can be overhauled and searched and upon proof of the contraband nature of her cargo can be seized. But—and here is the point—a neutral vessel cannot be sunk on mere suspicion.

No matter what Germany may do to England, or England may do to Germany, a neutral vessel has rights and those rights call for a search and identification. She may not be torpedoed out of existence and those aboard of her sent to the bottom without warning. We do not believe that any belligerent nation will take that responsibility. But we shall soon see.

Here is where the United States watches and waits.

Who Kept the Seas Open?

From The Hartford Courant.

Great Britain has the facts on her side when she declares that the depression in our industries is not due to the activity of the British Navy. It cannot be disputed that whatever freedom we have in the use of the sea is due to the fact that Great Britain has been able to keep it practically clear of the warships of her enemies. Conditions would be immeasurably worse if this domination of the sea had not been established by Britain. For this reason we are not in position to accept the suggestion of Germany that our merchant ships be accompanied through the English Channel and other dangerous waters by American warships, which should convoy the merchant ships with their cargoes to German as well as British ports.

NEW CANCER TREATMENT.

Dean Polk Makes Denial of Claims in Its Favor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to give a prominent place to the following communication:

On May 3, 1914, the Trustees of the General Memorial Hospital of this city adopted the following resolution, a copy of which was sent to each of its members and to the members of its Medical Board:

Resolved, No publication relating to the medical, surgical, or research work done in the hospital shall be made public without the approval and consent of the Medical Board.

This resolution is presented here as a reply to a communication which appeared in this morning's TIMES dealing with the investigation of cancer as carried on at the General Memorial Hospital.

An inquiry shows that neither the Medical Board nor any member thereof has made the statements concerning the treatment of cancer contained in this article. M. POLK, the Medical College of Cornell University, which institution has been intrusted by the Board of Managers of the General Memorial Hospital with the investigation of cancer which is there being carried on. I must enter a denial to the claim made in this article for any of the agents presented therein. This I here do.

Dean Cornell University Medical College.
New York, Feb. 19, 1915.

THE REAL THING.

A German Who Believes in Kultur and Is Willing to Back His Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a German who believes in the "Kultur"—yes, indeed!—of the fatherland. And, being "Kultured"—that is, being big-minded and broad-minded, as those who know things usually are—I have been reading THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since my arrival here, fresh from my university, some two years ago. Until the outbreak of this war I believed you to be fair-minded, as a rule. Wrong though I may be, I would like to hold the same view. But you really must not paint it on too much!

For instance, in this morning's issue you laud one "Agnes Repplier" and her wonderful letter, which you say would cause embarrassment for a son of the fatherland to answer. Tell me, sweet Sir, would you print the son of the fatherland's answer? If you print this, I have my answer; if you do not print it, still I have my answer. Meantime, I have my doubts!

I came here, first, to earn money. A dollar is something more than four marks, and one can earn here in America $5 per day for that for which in Germany he could not receive 20 marks. The cost of living, managed properly, will show a saving over the earning power and cost of living in Germany—or so I figured and so I still figure. Is not ambition a cause for emigration? Is not that a good reason for my being here?

Again, I came with high hopes of giving the best I had for the wage I was to receive. Is there anything fairer in trade? My work you might buy, but there was that in my work that money could not buy—it is the good-will in my work. Such citizens your country, any country, should be glad to number by the millions. Don't you think so, Mr. Editor?

You sneer at our "Kultur." Where are your American opera houses, your American composers, your American conductors, your American musicians, your American artists? Sailing under false names! Sailing under false flags—like the English—such few as you have! Where is your national conservatory, your endowed State schools, your municipal theatres?

Practically every one of your physicians and surgeons of note has studied in Germany, or has gone to the clinic for post-graduate work or for a tour of the hospitals. We do not only study "war Kultur"—we number our investigators into the sciences and arts and our inventions of the useful by the score. The Panama Exposition was to have been opened by an illustration of that wonderful invention of Prof. Dr. Albert R. Korn—the sending of pictures by wireless.

Being a man of German "Kultur," I know my world's history. I remember the two wars and the many threatened wars between the United Colonies, later the United States, and England; I recall your war with France, the passport question between your country and Russia is fresh in my memory, and I know it to be still unsettled—you have no treaty with Russia. And for Japan—well, I should say. Ask your Western States! And I remember the unveiling of the statues to Gen. Franz Sigel and to Carl Schurz, and the part that the thousands of Germans played in your civil war, also that Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, sent George Washington a sword in Revolutionary times. All this is a matter of history—who can dispute it?

You dare not print this! I bet you the best cigar you ever smoked you dare not print this! The English gentleman who owns so much of your stock would not permit it. But remember what Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time." What will you do in the days of the Great Awakening?

"Kultur" for Germany means knowledge written large. I may speak with an accent, but still, besides German, I can get along with French, Italian, English, and Spanish—can your witty Miss Agnes Repplier?

It would be well for you to adopt "Kultur" for America. Then you would have a national art, a national conservatorium, a national theatre, municipal theatres in every town and city, American opera, no foreigner at the head of your Metropolitan Opera House, no—but what is the use? You dare not print this—am I wrong? Not in the sense of bribery or trickery, (you said no son of the fatherland could answer the lady's words without embarrassment, you will recall,) but if you do print this—all of it—you will surely get that cigar, the best cigar that you ever smoked!

Anyway, you should print this, you know. If only to be fair. But are you fair? Once I thought so, but now? Well, print it if you are fair—or if you dare—it amounts to the same thing and will accomplish the same good.

CARL ALEXANDER von MUESSENTHAL.
New York, Feb. 18, 1915.

THE TIMES would be greatly indebted to Herr Carl Alexander von Muessenthal for information as to the identity of "the English gentleman who owns so much of"—or any of—its stock.

THE SUBWAY OFFICIALS.

A Defense of Mr. Hedley Against Muckraking Attacks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The value of an operating railroad official of Mr. Hedley's type to the public is chiefly to operate the railroad and make it a safe and quick means of travel. If he spends his time sitting on witness stands, so that politicians may try to make names for themselves as champions of the people, he cannot attain his highest efficiency where he is of most use to the people.

Indications are that the present Public Service Commissioners will be ousted and a new group of men appointed. Mr. Hedley will then be called upon to educate them in their duties. They will probably be antagonistic, which will make it harder than ever. Finally, though, they, too, will find that several seats cannot be contrived where there is room for only one, that the crowding is unavoidable and must continue until new lines are finished. Then they will do things in the same way the present commission is doing them, and there will be a new cry that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Interborough have bought them at last, and the whole farce will be repeated. Meantime Mr. Hedley will be devoting the time that is so precious for running the railroad to running a school for Public Service Commissioners.

If Mr. Hedley spends his time in jail as Col. Haywood seems to think desirable, the fate of the Subway riders seems still more deplorable. The gentlemen who have been exonerated by the Grand Jury today—held up for scorn recently by a Coroner—are the same men who furnished the cash (and took the chance of losing it) for equipping the present Subway, at a time when most of the moneyed men of the country thought the plan would fail. H.

New York, Feb. 18, 1915.

The Lowell Charity District.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To correct a misapprehension which may have been raised in the minds of readers by a recent news article in THE TIMES, permit me to say that the Lowell district of the Charity Organization Society, through which the society carries on its work among the poor in the territory bounded by West Thirtieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street and the North River, was named after Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who, thirty-three years ago, founded the Charity Organization Society. The expenses of this district for one year have been provided for by an appropriation of $5,000 by the Junior League, made in the Spring of 1914. The Junior League is an organization entirely separate from the Charity Organization Society and was founded fifteen years ago by Miss Mary Harriman.

W. FRANK PERSONS,
Director Charity Organization Society.
New York, Feb. 18, 1915.

The Credit Bank of Koeniggraetz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your today's issue you print a dispatch from London in which you quote The London Morning Post as saying that the Credit and Advance Bank of Koeniggraetz, Austria, reports losses of nearly $55,000,000, is under State supervision, and is not allowed to fail.

May I call your attention to the fact that according to the last statement printed in the handbook of Austrian stock companies the total assets of that bank amounted to $10,000,000. As it is not likely that the bank has lost all its assets, the report of The London Morning Post is, to say the least, exaggerated. ALFRED LEVINGER.
New York, Feb. 19, 1915.

AINEY DEFENDS JAPAN.

Says He Heard Okuma's Speech, and That Hobson Misquoted It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the course of the debate in the House today on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, Representative Ainey of Pennsylvania told about his experiences on a tour last year through Siberia, China, and Japan. He said that Japan was not so much concerned with her possible differences with the United States as with her relations with China. Japan, he said, had her own Yellow Peril, and what was now in progress was frought with great possibilities. The greatest source of trouble between Japan and the United States, Mr. Ainey declared, was the tendency of the press in both countries to misrepresent facts.

Mr. Ainey gave instances of alleged misrepresentations and told how a recent speech by Representative Mann, designed to express the friendly regard of the United States for Japan, had been wholly perverted in the reports that reached Japan and were published in the newspapers of that country. He gave an account of his visit to the Japanese Parliament and drew an interesting picture of the scene when Count Okuma arose to make the address that Representative Hobson recently had inserted in The Congressional Record as showing antagonism on the part of the Japanese Government toward this country.

The Japanese statesman, who is a great humorist, began, he said, with a few remarks directed first to one side of the Chamber and then to the other, now to one group of members and then to another, and every sally seemed to be in the happiest vein, as the laughter resounded throughout the hall. Mr. Ainey said he could not understand a word of it all, but the tone was so kindly and the manner so dignified and persuasive that it impressed him deeply with the wisdom and goodness of the man. Later, on reading a translation, he found there was not a line in the speech to justify the interpretation that a spirit unfriendly or antagonistic to the United States was shown. All suggestions of taking steps that would drag the United States into disputes in the Orient, he said, were emphatically deprecated.

Counsel for the Standard Oil Company today made inquiry at the State Department as to the probable effect upon the company's valuable Chinese concessions of the negotiations now in progress at Peking and Tokio regarding Japanese spheres of influence in China. They were informed that, so far as the State Department officials knew, the negotiations did not relate to Szechuan Province, where the Standard Oil is now developing vast oil fields under concessions granted in return for large loans made to the Chinese Government.

COLGATE ALUMNI AT DINNER.

O. K. Davis Addresses Reunion on National Defense.

About 150 members of the New York Alumni Association of Colgate University made the Hotel Manhattan ring with songs and cheers at the association's annual dinner last night. Wayne Root, '95, who, his classmates said, was the greatest cheer leader of his day, was at his best, and the "old boys" yelled themselves hoarse before the night was over.

The speakers included Oscar K. Davis of the class of 1888, who has been a war correspondent and Secretary of the Progressive Party. He spoke on "Adequate National Defense," and advocated starting the college man toward preparedness by teaching him more of the history of the country. Other speakers were Prof. Albert Perry Brigham, '79, of the Colgate Faculty; Raymond B. Fosdick, '05, and Congressman F. W. Rowe of Brooklyn.

Among those present were Sidney Colgate, President of the Board of Trustees; James C. Colgate, '84, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Austen Colgate of the New Jersey Senate, Edward M. Grout, '84, and Victor J. Barry.

Th Boston Alumni Association also held its annual dinner last night. Among those attending it was E. B. Bryan, President of the university.

BABY DEATH RATE DROPS.

Figures Show Only 94.6 Per 1,000 for 1914—Was 144 in 1907.

The death rate among infants under 1 year in 1914 was the lowest in the history of the city, according to a report just issued by the Department of Health. The rate was 94.6 for each 1,000 births last year, compared with 144 in 1907.

It is pointed out in the bulletin that the decrease has been "regular and persistent since the Bureau of Child Hygiene was organized and since infant sickness and death were recognized as a public health problem of the first magnitude."

Here are the rates of infant mortality in some of the large cities of the country: St. Louis, 103.3; Boston, 103.7; Pittsburgh, 115.2; Cleveland, 116.4; Philadelphia, 117.6; Buffalo, 121.5; Detroit, 122.4; Chicago, 132.7, and Baltimore, 154.6.

AMERICANISM

As a Careful Reader Finds It Exemplified in the Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my profession I am obliged to read many papers in foreign languages published in the United States. Many of these papers feel very strongly about the war and express their feelings in a characteristic manner. With the exception of one class, however, I have yet to find a paper which does not emphasize the fact that first, last, and always it is American. The exceptions are the newspapers printed in the German language. In them I have found the curious idea expressed, intimated, or suggested that Americanism is true Americanism only in so far as it corresponds to Prussianism. All else is un-American.

Now the expression of this un-Americanism in the other papers is very interesting. Take, for example, the Polish paper, Kuryer Polski of Milwaukee, whose sympathies are with the Allies, but which feels obliged every few days to remind its readers, in the following un-American manner, that:

> THIS IS WHAT YOU PROMISED UNDER OATH:
>
> I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, and particularly to William, Emperor of Germany; (or) Nicolai, Emperor of Russia; (or) Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria; (or) George, King of England, of whom I have heretofore been a subject, and I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, so help me God.

Therefore, no "Deutschland ueber Alles," no "Rosija prezidle wswiecy," no "Oesterreich ueber Alles," no "England above all," but United States above all!

Such an expression of un-Americanism is, of course, unworthy of Prussian-American standards.

PAUL PULASKI.
New York, Feb. 19, 1915.

MANHATTAN.

Surely, Manhattan, you are much belied
By your own self-abasement, to pretend
The dollar your sole deity, your end
Carousal; for so, shunning pride in pride,
Your very love of truth is taking side
With lust-led swine who come to swill and spend,
And claim this epitaph of vilipend
"She is the leprous one of whom we died!"

Burn more your poets' incense! let their praise
Infatuate you! I, of alien birth,
Meet Christ on Broadway, hear Apollo sing
In Central Park, feel Aphrodite's blaze
Upon the Avenue—can find on earth
No city merits more their cherishing.

J. H. GREENE.

GARY SHOWS WORK IN THE RELIEF SHOPS

With Perkins, He Takes Officials and Others on Tour to Promote Charity.

PRAISES SPIRIT OF TOILERS

Steel Man Drinks Coffee from Tin Cup with Plasterer, Who Now Sews Rag Carpets.

To stimulate the giving of money to the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment to keep open relief workshops for men with families and women with dependent children, Elbert H. Gary, Chairman, and George W. Perkins, Treasurer of the committee, conducted a tour of all the workshops yesterday morning.

With Mr. Perkins and Mr. Gary were city officials and persons interested in solving the problem of unemployment. They took photographers and moving picture operators, so that the people at large might get some glimpses into the spirit of industry that prevails in the emergency shops.

When the tour, which lasted five hours, was concluded Mr. Gary said with some feeling that it always would remain in his mind as one of the most vivid pictures he ever had seen.

"It is really astonishing," he said, "to encounter the spirit in which these workers face their difficulties. Everywhere we found them courteous, kind, respectful, and good-natured. We did not see a single scowling face in all the hundreds of men and women we spoke to and passed among. On the contrary, they worked in a spirit of industry and greeted the visitors with real hospitality.

"It would be a serious wrong to these people if the Mayor's Committee should be compelled to shut down the workshops before the need for relief has passed. The Mayor's Committee has $145,000. It must have twice that before it can claim that it is making its venture a safe one and one that may not have to be abandoned any minute."

On the tour Mr. Gary drank coffee from a tin cup and ate a sandwich with the unemployed who were rolling bandages as relief work in the biggest of all the shops opened by the committee. This was in West Fifty-sixth Street in a building formerly occupied by the Docks Department. As the Chairman received his cup of steaming hot coffee he noticed that the next man in line was wearing an apron and had needles stuck in his shirt front. He was a muscular-looking workman.

"Sewing's a bit out of your line, isn't it?" asked Mr. Gary as he sipped at his coffee and passed the other man a cupful.

"Yes," the man answered. "Lord, yes; I'm no seamstress. I'm a plasterer. My union's gone broke, and so have I, and it's any port in a storm."

The plasterer's job for the time being was sewing rag carpets.

Mr. Gary made the rounds of the workshops in his automobile. Mr. Perkins rode part of the way in his own car, and the rest of the way

BALD MELODRAMA SEEN AT THE BOOTH

Arthur Hammerstein Favors "The Trap" with an Excellent Cast.

A STORY OF BLACKMAIL

Richard Harding Davis Expands an Old Vaudeville Playlet with the Aid of Jules Eckert Goodman.

THE TRAP. A melodrama by Richard Harding Davis and Jules Eckert Goodman. At the Booth Theatre.

Jane Carson.....Martha Hedman
William Graham.....David Powell
Henry Carson.....Frederick Burton
Martin.....Tully Marshall
Edward Fallon.....Holbrook Blinn
Messenger.....Albert Wolfe
Helen Carson.....Elaine Hammerstein
Butler.....George Berliner
George Anderson.....Robert Wayne

A Yukon past and the stalking ghost of an illegal marriage, an unpromising mine claim suddenly converted into enormous wealth, a blackmailer trailing his easy victims down from Alaska to New York, a revolver fired from behind a curtain by a woman's hand and a man taking the blame upon himself—these are some of the things found in "The Trap," a new melodrama that was presented to New York for the first time last night at the Booth Theatre.

It is not entirely new, however, for as the story developed last evening to the third-act climax and the long-awaited moment of gunplay there were those among the watchers out front who recognized the piece as an expansion of the one-act play, "Blackmail," written by Richard Harding Davis and presented in vaudeville two years ago by Frank Sheridan. The shooting scene is altered and three other acts are now devoted to telling what had gone before and what happened after. And in this task of elaboration Mr. Davis appears to have been assisted by Jules Eckert Goodman—for they are set down together on the programme as the authors of "The Trap." They have employed some tried and true material and their joint effort achieves some moments of considerable excitement. But they have not worried much about the probabilities. They have not worried about them enough, in fact.

It should be reported at once that this melodrama has nothing whatever to do with the war, and that at no time in its course does any one of its several characters turn out to be a German spy. It is just the story of a woman who had once been tricked into an illegal marriage up in the Yukon, and who, in her later marriage with a man to whom she is devoted, is persecuted by a blackmailer, an idling follower of the mining camps who knows the old story and regards it as a claim. In her final desperation she shoots and kills him.

In their task of making their story seem temporarily reasonable the authors of "The Trap" have met with a difficulty that has afflicted more than one American playwright before them. They wished to have their heroine handicapped by a past and they also wished to have her an appealing representative of all the virtues. The compromise is the portrait of a lady going through agonies of concealment when she really has nothing so very terrible to hide. This is likely to prove a severe strain on the acquiescence. There are moments in "The Trap" when the strain is painful.

The new play at the Booth is presented by Arthur Hammerstein, and for it he has assembled a company that numbers in its membership some very able players. One of these is Holbrook Blinn, who lends his familiar force to the rôle of the man who shoulders the blame. And there is Tully Marshall, who gives valuable aid as the blackmailer. The suggestion is just a little of Frank Craven trying to be sinister. David Powell, seen here earlier in the season in "Across the Border," at the Princess, and then in the fleeting appearance of "The Fallen Idol," at the Comedy, has a happy manner of sincerity and does good work in the thankless rôle of the husband.

The wife is played by Martha Hedman, who is very pretty and who must keep her accent firmly suppressed since the text of the play offers no explanation of it. She is fairly successful save in moments of anger or sarcasm, when she becomes noticeably Scandinavian. In a minor rôle, Elaine Hammerstein, the producer's daughter, acquits herself very creditably. It is a good company, but last evening there were evidences of want of rehearsal.

"THE DICKY BIRD" ACTED.

A Clever Curtain Raiser Introduced at Park Theatre.

"The Dicky Bird" is an amusing little comedy written by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, the authors of "Polygamy," now playing at the Park Theatre in Columbus Circle. It was introduced as a curtain raiser for the first time yesterday afternoon at a special professional matinée of their interesting four-act attack upon the Mormon Church.

It is a comedy of the suppressed husband—Richard P. Bowen in this case. As he resentfully stated in the indictment he afterward handed down, his wife was possessed of so strong a maternal instinct that, lacking children to lavish it on or dogs to waste it on, she made her husband's life miserable with it. She called him "Dicky Bird," and did his thinking for him. She directed his tailor and bought his hats to suit her own taste for the bizarre. She even decided what plays they should attend, and finally, on one fateful evening, she led his reluctant steps to a performance of "A Doll's House." And as the theme developed, he realized suddenly that he was and always had been a male Nora. It was too much. When Nora went out into the night, he went out after her and never, never came back.

All this is brought to light when, through undoubted inadvertence, Bowen comes with his new wife to engage an apartment in New York, and finds he is in the quarters of her whom he had deserted.

"The Dicky Bird" is well played, particularly by Mary Shaw, who suffers no value in her lines to escape her, and by Chrystal Herne, who plays a little silly with expert ease. This little comedy has been written with a good deal of cleverness and is to be included as part of the regular programme at the Park.

Mme. Verkerk's Recital.

Mme. Céline Del Castilho Verkerk, soprano, who is said to have received much of her training in New York, made her first appearance here in a song recital last evening, at Aeolian Hall. She has a light soprano voice, the range of which is not great, but which has a pleasing quality without much variety of color or potency of expression. She sang old Italian songs, a group of modern French songs, songs by Strauss and other Lieder, songs in Dutch and in English. She was at her best in the songs which make few demands for depth of expression, but require taste and finish in delivery. There was beauty in her singing of Pergolesi's "Se tu m' ami," but very little of the passion that ought to burn through Monteverdi's "Lasciatemi morire." Some of the French songs she gave with a certain charm, but there was little differentiation in the mood of the grave and the gay, the tragic and the joyous; and the songs by Strauss lacked exaltation and intensity. Her range of emotional expressiveness is so narrow that monotony was inevitable. There was the evidence of careful training, of sincere study, in her singing, but not much of innate ardor.

CHILDREN ACT MANIKINS.

Italians Show Skill at Settlement Benefit in Little Theatre.

A novel entertainment was given yesterday afternoon in the Little Theatre as a benefit for Richmond Hill House, a settlement in the Italian quarter below Washington Square. Episodes from Ariosto's epic, "Orlando Furioso," were presented by the marionettes of the Compagnia Fanfulla, the last of the puppet players in Italian New York, and then other episodes were acted by Italian children who are proteges of the settlement, the young players impersonating with rare skill the animated manikins.

On a miniature stage set just back of the footlights in the middle of the regular stage, the marionettes performed their deeds of valor in a most life-like way, just as they have done for centuries in the puppet theatres of Italy. But it was all new to Broadway and the audience took great delight in the rivalry between Orlando and Ferrau di Spagna for the hand of the fair Angelica and in Orlando's discomfiture when he finds Meduro has won the lady.

An auction sale of thirty-one monotypes painted especially for the charity by artists of the Washington Square colony added to the fund realized from the sale of seats.

Mr. Theo Henrion's Recital.

Mr. Theo Henrion is a Belgian pianist, who is here because there is no Belgium to return to, though he came to this country before there was war. Hence—and the relation of cause and effect seems to be absolutely inevitable—he gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. There is much that can be praised in Mr. Henrion's playing; fine taste, intelligence, a disregard of personal display, a clear and facile technique that sometimes borders on brilliancy. His tone is pure, though there is seldom much of it, and shows little warmth or depth or emotional power. In fact, the lack of warmth, depth, and emotional power is the chief deficiency of his playing. This is a serious lack in Beethoven's sonata in E, Op. 109, where the beautiful variations especially need a heartfelt performance; and it is likewise a lack in the twelve preludes of Chopin with which he followed it. He is disposed to take certain slow movements, also, too rapidly. This is not to say that there were not many commendable qualities in his playing of these numbers and of pieces by Mendelssohn, Schubert, Debussy, and Liszt, with which he followed them.

CHARITY CONCERTS IN LENT.

Mrs. Carnegie and Mrs. Astor Among Those to Open Their Homes.

Several of the splendid homes on Fifth Avenue are to be opened during Lent for charity entertainments.

On Friday afternoon, March 12, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will lend her house for a concert in aid of the New York Cooking School. Miss Elizabeth Dodge of 90 Park Avenue is receiving applications for tickets. The members of the Board of Managers of the school besides Mrs. Carnegie include Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. Bradish Johnson.

A concert is also to be held next Thursday afternoon at the house of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Wednesday Morning Bible Class, for the benefit of the woman's wing of the Christian General Hospital at Wu Chang, China, at which Fritz Kreisler is to appear. Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter is Chairman of the committee in charge.

Ex-Senator William A. Clark and Mrs. Clark's house is to be opened to the public for a charity entertainment for the first time on next Wednesday afternoon, when a concert, arranged by Mrs. Charles H. Marshall in aid of Villa Molière, the French military hospital, is to be given.

DEAF-AND-DUMB BAND TO PLAY

Cadets to Appear in Drills at Military Exhibition Tonight.

A military exhibition is to be given this evening in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory by the New York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and several companies of the regiment.

The playing of the Deaf and Dumb Band is to be a feature of the evening, the musicians playing by sight, following the rhythm produced by the bass drum which is the only sensation their ears are capable of communicating to the brain. The cadet battalion of the institution will appear in drills, and Major James Normoyle of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., is to review the manoeuvres. Dancing will follow.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Marks of 1,925 Madison Avenue celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last night at their home. Mrs. Ellen Lewin and A. Mayar, who acted as bridesmaid and best man, respectively, at the wedding fifty years ago, were present and also the two children and several grandchildren of the couple.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of their passengers are:

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow.)—W. L. Abbott, J. M. Beckwith, Hyde Baker, J. M. Dauntsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cameron, Henry Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dalton, Miss Amy E. Holmes, Edward E. Hedges, D. Brodie James, Denis Mackail, Henry R. Mackenzie, R. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Purington, Q. Y. Sherwell, Mrs. Sherwell, F. E. Snell, Miss Emma Vaux, and Leslie Williams.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—E. P. Calderwood, John P. Alleyn, Theodore G. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cranz, John K. McGowan, M. C. Ehlen, Carlos de Ibarra, Enrique Pasts-Frers, C. J. A. de Lange, C. A. Geerkens, H. P. Story, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams, John H. Backus, Walter D. Marston, Miss I. M. van Vleuten, Miss J. C. van der Staay, Millard and A. Friese, Jr.

DUCA D'AOSTA, (Naples.)—Hugo M. Alfano, Miss Paula Becker, Griselda Becker, Enrico Caruso, Count and Countess Emelio G. del Sera, Mrs. Pauline French, Lieut. Michele Ferrante, Gustavo Guerrero, Minister of San Salvador to Italy; Chev. Pastrocino Guzman, San Salvadorian Consul General in Genoa; Mrs. Johanna Haberland, Miss Valentine Hernandez, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Metz, Howard Phelps, Mrs. Elisabeth Phelps, Mrs. Charles J. Singer, Mrs. Estelle McMillian Traverso, Mrs. Cecil White Vecchiotti, wife of Italian Consul in Barcelona; Miss Katherine White, and Mrs. C. A. White.

ST. LOUIS (Liverpool)—Mrs. H. A. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. A. Barcroft, Dudley W. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bennett, Lynn G. Bristowe, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Brown, Walter Bull, S. A. Campbell, William Church, W. B. Clarkson, Mrs. Heurlette Cliff, T. C. Chowne, Joseph Dana, Dr. Aubrey H. Davies, Constance W. Dearman, F. M. De Salis, M. H. Dwyer, Mrs. Kathleen England, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fleming, C. S. French, Dr. E. L. Gilcrest, E. W. Hancox, J. W. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Heenan, A. E. Henderson, George Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hutchins, Edgar L. James, Nat G. Jeffreys, C. F. Keir, Mrs. Lilly R. Kitchen, W. S. Kramer, Miss Jean Lauder, J. J. Leithead, Thomas McCraine, Herbert McPartland, H. V. McKay, F. N. MacEcrohn, V. Ronald Osborne, Mrs. Robins Parks, Ferdinand Peam, H. W. Peet, W. J. Richardson, Oswold V. Rooney, Mrs. Mary K. Shankland, Miss C. S. Shaw-Hellier, T. O. Stables, Miss Ethel Stirling, R. H. Tompkins, Isaac E. Walker, Mrs. Leslie P. Ward, James S. Whitley, Miss Frances Winants, and Arthur Wood.

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ART COLONISTS ACT PLAYS AT BANDBOX

Washington Square Players Present Four Playlets, One by the Poet Maeterlinck.

SIMPLICITY THEIR KEYNOTE

Give Charming Performance of "Interior"—A Novel Pantomime and a Satire in Artistic Effort.

The Washington Square Players began their occupancy of the little Bandbox Theatre in East Fifty-seventh Street last night with every indication of fully realizing their aim, which is to present unusual pieces in an unpretentious and yet effective way in the hope of adding impetus to the artistic movement in the New York theatre, which of late has assumed proportions worthy of recognition. The first programme offered by this organization, made up principally of members of the art colony which centres about the Square, both in its content and the manner of presentation, suggests that New York is at last to have one of the little playhouses in which stage exotics thrive which abound in Paris and other Continental cities.

There was a suggestion of the work of the Irish Players from the Dublin Abbey Theatre in this first programme made up of four playlets, both in the atmosphere that so successfully pervaded them and the simplicity of the means by which this quality was obtained. The distinguishing difference is that these players are to know no nationality in plays, so that their field should be much broader than the restricted one of Lady Gregory's company. Indeed, the most effective number on last night's programme was a monochrome by the Belgian poet, Maurice Maeterlinck, entitled "Interior."

The setting showed a room in a peasant's cottage at night. The concrete front wall of the cottage, pierced in the centre by two large leaded windows through which the interior of the room is seen, separates those in the room from the fore stage, which represents a garden. Within the family sit silhouetted in the bright light of the room against the back wall, busy with their evening occupations, the mother holding her baby grandchild, the daughters sewing, the father sitting idly.

In the dusk of the garden figures gather. They are country folk come to tell of the drowning of the baby's mother, and they hesitate to perform their unhappy task. At length one goes within to tell, and as he utters the message there is only the dumb show in the room, for only the dialogue in the garden is heard. And when they rush in anguish into the night the old man in the garden, pointing to where the child lies in its cradle, says that only the baby sleeps on unknowing.

It is said the setting cost $30, and yet so cleverly was it carried out and with such discrimination was the sketch acted that it became a Maeterlinckian gem with the touch of that wistful otherworldliness that characterizes the writings of this poet preserved.

"Eugenically Speaking," by Edward Goodman, is a smart satire on eugenics and feminism acted before a futuristic background. An advanced young woman in search of a eugenic husband brings home a street car conductor, only to find when she has persuaded her father to the match that he is already married. The dialogue is bright with just a dash of paprika, but it is subtle, which could not be said of the same author's playlet, "En Deshabille," included in one of the Princess Theatre's bills.

"Licensed," by Basil Lawrence, contains a good idea, but the little play is prolix, and this was aggravated by the slow tempo at which it was played. Its delicate theme is treated frankly, but with considerable discretion.

A pantomimic novelty called "Another Interior," in which the human stomach is dramatized for the first time, completes the altogteher interesting bill. Draperies in the form of a cylinder represent the inside of a stomach, and as a voice above is heard ordering a cocktail, oysters, and other delicacies, the gastrict juices, in the persons of young mimes gathered in the Italian quarter near the Square, prick up their ears and pounce upon the delectable morsels when they enter. It is cleverly conceived and cleverly done.

The flavor of amateurishness was not lacking, but this added the zest that always attaches to an experiment to the whole. None of the acting was lamentably bad, and some of it was acceptable even from a professional standpoint. Josephine A. Meyer as the mother in "Licensed." Florence Enright as the progressive young woman in the satire, and Walter Frankl and Ralph Roeder as two of the garden figures in the Maeterlinck sketch did especially good work.

If the Players can keep up their present pace they will make the Bandbox an institution.

SOCIAL NOTES.

A son was born on Thursday morning in Paris to the Duke and Duchess de Talleyrand. This is the second child born to the Duchess, who was Miss Anna Gould, since her second marriage. There are two boys by her first marriage to Count Boni de Castellane, whom she divorced.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery left yesterday for Lakewood, N. J., to spend several days.

Mrs. E. Roscoe Mathews is to start a new series of dances on Saturday nights at the Vanderbilt, beginning the first Saturday in March. The last of the Paul Jones Club dances will be held tonight at the hotel.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon will give a dinner and dance tonight in the Winter Garden of the McAlpin. The affair will mark the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Columbia and St. Stephen's Chapters.

The eighth entertainment of the New York Association for the Blind, of which Joseph H. Choate is President, will be held on Tuesday evening, April 6, at the Astor. This year it will be called a Frugal Fête and Fantasie. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Winifred Holt, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer compose the Committee on Invitation.

A meeting of the Junior Society of the Colonial Dames of America was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, 1,015 Park Avenue, to discuss plans for a Spring entertainment for charity. The officers of the society are Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Chairman; Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Secretary; Miss Cornelia L. Crooke, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Charlotte Delafield, Treasurer.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will entertain at luncheon today, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mrs. George W. Perkins and the Misses Dorothy Perkins, Charlotte Strong, Louise Griswold, Sylvia Holt, Mary Bryan, Anita Thomas, Abigail Campbell, and Esther Kimball were among the New York people who attended the Junior Promenade at Princeton last night.

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JUNIORS GIVE PROMENADE.

University Students Dance in Gymnasium on Heights.

New York University Juniors held their promenade last night in the gymnasium at University Heights. The building was draped in the colors of the university and the various fraternities which had booths for the occasion. Nearly 250 were present at the dance. The music consisted of an orchestra of stringed pieces, led by Harry Six, coach of the University Glee Club, and a well-known banjo and mandolin player.

This afternoon will be given up to matinée parties. "Prom" week will close tonight with dancing after a basket ball game between Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the New York University five.

Among the patronesses of the promenade were Mrs. Elmer E. Brown, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Charles E. Snow, Mrs. Thomas Edmondson, Mrs. A. L. Bouton, Mrs. F. Simmons, Mrs. John Campagnoli, Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. William Birkmire, Mrs. Theodore Von Glahn, Mrs. John Muller, Mrs. Marshall E. Brown, Mrs. N. F. Vought, Miss Gertrude Mitchell, Mrs. Alexander Harding, Mrs. Collins P. Bliss, Mrs. Frederick W. Scholz, Mrs. B. Wagoner, Mrs. E. Hager, Mrs. William Lent, Mrs. C. T. Somers, Mrs. Theodore Schulte, Mrs. Clarence Kelsey, Mrs. Arthur E. Hill, Mrs. C. L. Bristol and Mrs. E. F. Eilert.

APPLE ORCHARD FOR ASTOR.

He Places Order for 2,100 Trees for His Ferncliff Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Vincent Astor today completed plans for the establishment of the largest apple orchard in New York State when he placed an order for 2,100 apple trees. The trees of different varieties will be planted on the "Ferncliff" estate at Rhinebeck. Mr. Astor will devote his personal attention to the planting and will, next season, spend much time in supervising his scientific farm.

The order comprises 120 Northern Spy, 120 Rhode Island Greenings, 360 Baldwin, 980 Hubbardston Nonsuch, 320 Gravenstein and 200 Dutchess of Oldenburg. The trees will be shipped at once to the superintendent of Mr. Astor's estate and as soon as ground is in condition will be set out in various groups, according to the variety of the apples.

A MI-CAREME CARNIVAL.

Benefit for West Side Juvenile Club to be Held at the Ritz March 11.

A Mi-Careme carnival for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on March 11. An informal entertainment will precede the dancing.

The board of directors of the club is composed of Howland S. Davis, President; Edward S. Brockie, Schuyler M. Meyer, J. Horton Ijams, Ernest S. Ballard, J. Fahys Cook, W. Shippen Davis, J. Henry Harper, Charles King, C. A. Richards, Joseph L. Seligman, John H. Stewart and Percy S. Weeks.

Among the committee of girls are the Misses Vera G. Bloodgood, Anne Bradley, Mercedes de Acosta, Louise Dixon, Theodora Dunham, Caryl Hackstaff, Adrienne Iselin, Jane Morgan, Josephine Nicoll, Audrey Osborn, Mary J. Schieffelin, Virginia Scully, Lisa Stillman, Marie Tailer, Teason Thayer, Louise and Margaret Trevor and Ina Kissel.

WEST POINTERS ACT COMEDY

Give 'The Grand Strategy' as Their Hundredth-Night Play.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Crowds of visitors to the post, officers and their wives, cadets and pretty girls here for the social festivities and the big Washington's Birthday hop, saw two performances of the annual hundredth-night play given by the Dialectic Society of the United States Corps of Cadets this afternoon and evening. "The Grand Strategy," book by Cadet James B. Ord, '15, and lyrics by Cadet John E. Harris, '15, was the title of the piece, which was a musical comedy in three acts.

The hundredth-night performance is annually written and played exclusively by cadets, and is invariably put on one hundred days before June, significant of graduation time. This year's performance ranked among the best ever staged here. The music was arranged by Philip Egner, Director of the Military Academy Band, and was pleasing.

Cadet McGuire, '15, in his "hit song," entitled "I'm the Guy," scored heavily, as did Cadet J. E. Martin, '16, as "clerk in the West Point Hotel," and Cadets Harris, '15, and Newgarden, '16, as "bell hops." The acting was good throughout of the "Corps du Ballet," Cadets Ord, Gillette, and Peabody in a combination, fox-trot, rag, hesitation dance feature, starred, in a meritorious effort.

HUSBAND AND TEACHER GONE

Warrant for Man Who Left Home Same Day as Wellesley Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Justice of the Peace Isaac Johnson of Keyport issued a warrant today for William Acker, a well-to-do farmer of Centreville, near here. Acker disappeared last Tuesday, on the same day that Miss Josephine Welte, a Wellesley College graduate, left his home, where she had been boarding, and also the Centreville School, where she had taught since September.

Mrs. Acker, who was Miss Marion Thorne, daughter of Isaiah Thorne of Union, and who married Acker eight years ago, appealed today to Overseer of the Poor Warren Aumack for assistance for herself and baby, and that was how the warrant came to be issued. Mrs. Acker says William sold his farm, drew all his money from a Keyport bank, and left her penniless.

HALL SHUT TO EX-PRIEST.

Paterson Authorities Put Stop to Anti-Catholic Talk.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 19.—H. L. King, the anti-Catholic orator, who was hooted and pelted for attacking the confessional before a crowd of 5,000 in Mitchell's Auditorium last night, was not allowed to deliver his third lecture here tonight.

Mayor Fordyce and other officials held a meeting during the day and notified Col. Robert A. Mitchell, proprietor of the hall, that he would be held responsible for injuries to persons or property caused by rioting over King's lectures. So when King went to Mitchell's auditorium he found it locked. He was notified that the contract with him was broken, and that he could not use the hall again. King said that he would go to Boonton and continue his anti-Catholic crusade. A crowd of 2,000 in front of the hall hooted the lecturer as he departed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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All druggists sell it. 25c a tube.

ATTACK JERSEY OFFICIALS.

Bergen League Demands That Freeholders Explain Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 19.—A long list of charges of financial irregularities by the Bergen County Board of Freeholders was filed with Clerk Harry A. Shurat today by a representative of the Bergen County Protective League, and as a result there is considerable excitement and apprehension among local politicians, for the statement ends with this demand:

"We are calling your attention to the aforementioned items in order that you may act. Unless action is taken by you within ten days after your next meeting and you furnish us with a positive assurance in writing that you will take up these matters without delay petition will be made to the courts."

The statement is signed by M. M. Mattison of Englewood, representing the league. The investigation of Bergen County affairs was made by George White, who conducted the inquiry into road matters for Senator Hennessy in the recent legislative investigation.

There are thirty-two freeholders, and the complaint charges that twenty-five of them drew more than $500 each from the county last year. A freeholder gets $2 for every regular or committee meeting he attends, so the league points out that the twenty-five must have been exceedingly busy. It is charged that these bills were not itemized.

It is alleged also that two freeholders charged mileage for journeys to Chicago the necessity of which on behalf of the county doesn't appear in the records. Telephone bills and other expenses of this sort are cited in the charges, and an explanation of them demanded. One man is said to have collected $180 for six days' special work, though he is a salaried officer of the county.

A chief cause of complaint is the statement that the freeholders spent $35,000 on road work which was not let by contract, and the statement also declares that White found a bill of $916 paid to the Hudson Garage, but couldn't find any such garage. The investigator complains also that engagements with Clerk Shurat were evaded, to prevent him getting information.

Shurat denied today that he had evaded White, and said he had been barred from his office for "misrepresentations." He also said the Hudson Garage was in Edgewater and could be found there by any one.

DIAGNOSIS DELAYS FATAL.

New Jersey Cities Urged to Maintain Diagnostic Laboratories.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Addressing the annual conference here today of the State and local Boards of Health, Dr. R. B. Fitzrandolph, Director of the New Jersey Laboratory of Hygiene, declared that every municipality having a population of 20,000 or more ought to support a diagnostic laboratory in order to save life.

He told of the great difficulties encountered by the State Chemist in determining the presence of diphtheria and other communicable diseases. He asserted that this difficulty would be greatly decreased if practicing physicians and health officials thoroughly understood the conditions. As diphtheria requires almost immediate treatment to yield results, diagnosis must be obtained promptly to be of any use. Practically all specimens reaching the State laboratory came by mail, which meant delay. This, the speaker said, showed the value of diagnostic laboratories in every municipality.

Dr. LeRoy W. Hubbard, Sanitary Supervisor for Westchester and Putnam Counties, New York; Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Jacob C. Price of the State Board were other speakers.

ARMY DIVISION AT CANAL.

Gen. Wood Will Organize It and Greatly Increase Present Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 19.—A new army division of the military forces assigned to the Panama Canal Zone will be organized by Maj. Gen. Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, when he arrives here next month. The new division will be known as the Department of Panama.

A greatly increased force will be assigned to the fortifications on the Canal. Gen. Edwards will be in command with complete staff, and will make his headquarters at Ancon.

Mme. Gerville-Reache Left Little.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Reache-Rambaud, the opera singer, were granted yesterday to her husband, Dr. George Gibier Rambaud, head of the Pasteur Institute. In the application before Surrogate Cohalan it is stated by Dr. Rambaud that the dead singer had left no will and that her personal estate was not in excess of $260, the amount of the bond furnished by Dr. Rambaud.

Joseph Barnett Dies at 95.

Joseph Barnett, a shoe merchant in this city for thirty-eight years and the oldest active Odd Fellow in this State, having been a member of the order for sixty-five years, died last night at his home, 66 West Ninety-second Street, in his ninety-sixth year. He was a native of Bavaria, and after spending several years in England, came to this country in 1848 and settled in Newburgh, N. Y., where he went into business as a shoe merchant. In 1874, Mr. Barnett came to this city and went into the same business in Eighth Avenue, where he continued until he retired a short time ago. He was a member of the Exempt Firemen of Newburgh, and belonged to a number of societies and organizations. Mr. Barnett is survived by two daughters and two sons, one of whom is Dr. Samuel S. Barnett of this city.

Mrs. Mary Overing Newell.

Mrs. Mary Overing Newell, widow of Commander John Stark Newell of the United States Navy, died late Thursday night in the Volunteer Hospital at Beekman and Water Streets, in her sixty-fourth year. She had been visiting friends who live in Pierrepont Street in Brooklyn and was stricken at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge and taken to the hospital, where she died a few hours later. Mrs. Newell had been a widow for fourteen years and lived at the Hotel Gerard, where she had a large collection of curios gathered by her husband on his voyages when in the navy.

Obituary Notes.

LEO OSTERGREN, for more than eighteen years a buyer for Greenhut & Co. of this city, died on Thursday at his home, 578 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn, and had lived in that city all his life. Mr. Ostergren is survived by his widow and two children.

HARRY GREGG, for the last nine years employed in the circulation department of The Evening Telegram, died yesterday at his home, 98 Ninth Avenue, in his twenty-seventh year. He was a son of Harry Gregg, for twenty-two years a member of the Police Department and for many years on duty in Herald Square.

GEORGE GIBSON BARRET, for many years with the American Locomotive Works and the American Car Company, is dead at his home in Commack, L. I., aged 67 years. He had been general manager of the Cleveland Drop Forge Company, and was at the time of his death a member of the Executive Council of the Long Island Camp Meeting Association. He was a native of Detroit.

Dr. Henry Cecil Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 19.—Dr. Henry Cecil Haven, aged 60, a prominent cottager of this resort, died tonight at Glenburnie, his country place, from heart disease. Dr. Haven was a practicing physician in Boston in 1897, when he married the widow of John Winthrop of Stockbridge. Dr. and Mrs. Haven came to Stockbridge to live, and in 1905 she died. Her will bequeathed all of her fortune and her country place to Dr. Haven, who continued to live there. He was treasurer of the Laurel Hill Association, a trustee of the Stockbridge Library, member of the Stockbridge Country Club, Lenox Club, and many clubs and societies in Boston.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ORR.—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Orr of Melbourne, Australia, announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret, on Feb. 19, at 200 West 58th St.

Married.

WARREN—HAPGOOD.—On Feb. 19, 1915, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles R. Seymour, D. D., Perry Warren to Della Hapgood, both of Peru, Vt.

Died.

BARNETT.—Joseph, at his residence, 66 West 92d St., Friday evening, Feb. 19. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARROWS.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Feb. 19, 1915, Rev. Brainard W. Barrows, in his 77th year. Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 22, from his late residence, 106 Highwood Av., Ridgewood, N. J., at 11 A. M. Interment at Newton Center, Mass.

BEERS.—Thursday, Feb. 18, 1915, Nathan Perry Beers, aged 92 years. Friends and members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral at 124 West 11th St., Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BERRY.—On Feb. 19, Evelyn Frances, beloved wife of Burton B. Berry, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Collins, sister of John J., Edgar A., Leonard S., Arthur B., Marie, and Margaret Collins, at her residence, 8 West Burnside Av., Bronx. Notice of funeral later. Haverhill (Mass.) papers please copy.

BRYAN.—On the 18th inst., Thomas Bryan, for forty-eight years a faithful employe of Hadden & Co., Inc.

CARGILL.—On Feb. 19, Henry L. Cargill, in his 69th year. Services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte Mortuary Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.

CROZIER.—Suddenly, Feb. 18, Sara J. Crozier. Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., at late residence, 401 West 30th St.

DAY.—At Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1915, Annie D., wife of William T. Day, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 16 Norwood Av., Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

DEGHUEE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915, Caroline E. Deghuee, widow of the late Joseph Deghuee. Funeral services at her residence, 247 Harrison St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment private.

EDWARD.—Maimonides Lodge, No. 748, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our late brother, John A. Edward, from the Frank E. Campbell Chapel, No. 241 West 23d St., on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD H. ARNOLD, Master.
HENRY H. GUTTMAN, Secretary.

FERRIS.—At Town of Union, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1915, Martin V. B., beloved husband of Mary Ferris, (nee De Pinkiss.) in his 67th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., at his late home, 320 Hudson Av., Town of Union. Interment New York Bay Cemetery.

FIDANQUE.—At Panama R. of P., Morris Fidanque of St. Thomas D. W. I., in his 84th year, deeply mourned by his sons and daughters, relatives and friends.

FIELDING.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, at Washington, D. C., Eliza Price, wife of the late William Fielding of Paterson, N. J. Funeral Sunday, the 21st, at the convenience of the family at Passaic, N. J.

FULLER.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, at Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park, New York, Frank Dudley Fuller, in the 88th year of his age. Interment private.

GOODE.—On Feb. 19, Francis Collier Goode, son of Mrs. G. Brown Goode. Services and interment at Flushing Cemetery Chapel, Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

GUINAN.—On Feb. 19, suddenly, at St. Luke's Hospital, C. Mabel Guinan, late parish visitor Church of the Epiphany. Funeral at church, 35th St. and Lexington Av., Saturday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment at Newton Center, Mass.

HANDFORTH. — On Thursday morning quietly passed into her eternal rest Elizabeth Handforth in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry E. Mackintosh, 901 West 110th St., on Saturday morning, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock.

HAVEN.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, Feb. 19, Dr. Henry Cecil Haven, son of the late Henry P. Haven of New London, Conn. Notice of funeral later.

HENRY.—James Buchanan, in Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Feb. 17, beloved husband of Margaret Elliman Henry and father of Wm. C. A. Henry, Lieut. J. S. Henry, Jr., U. S. A., Robert E. Henry, Naval Constr. Sidney M. Henry, U. S. N.; Surgeon R. B. Henry, U. S. N., and Frank A. Henry

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede—Trading Very Light—Exchange Rates Are Irregular.

Both in the stock market and in the bond market yesterday was a day of contraction and of setback in prices, although the declines did not run to any great length. Early in the session stocks displayed considerable firmness, reflecting relief over the fact that the first twenty-four hours after the time for the establishment of the German war zone had brought no untoward events. During this period trading was extremely dull. In the afternoon a little more selling pressure developed, and under somewhat larger transactions the early gains were offset and declines appeared in their stead.

In this movement the market again reflected the attitude of caution which the financial community has adopted in view of the serious character of the questions raised by the programme which Germany has marked out. At the same time there is in some important quarters a disposition to minimize concern over the outcome of the war zone proclamation. It is felt in those quarters that Germany has probably been doing as much as she has found herself able to do to damage the English merchant marine, and the feeling is strongly adhered to that Germany will be circumspect in dealing with neutral ships.

It is regarded as quite possible that for a time, while events are given an opportunity to show how far Germany is really in a position to increase her naval activity, our exports may be checked, and this view is in part responsible for the firmer tone which sterling exchange has been showing since its recent severe decline. There is, however, little tangible evidence of any such check on our exports.

Shipments of both grain and cotton continue on an unusually large scale. The wheat exports, according to Bradstreet's figures, were second this week only to those for the first week in January, and every day this week the exports of cotton have been greatly in excess of those of the corresponding days last year. The firmness of exchange has lessened the immediate need, from the English point of view, of establishing a credit here out of which to pay for goods purchased in this country, and thus avoid having drafts drawn against them immediately. At the same time it is recognized that the expected establishment of a large credit has been one of the chief factors in bringing about a recovery in exchange rates, and most bankers are agreed that only such an arrangement will do away with the likelihood of a further unsettlement of the foreign exchanges.

The Continental exchanges were weaker yesterday, notwithstanding the fairly firm tone in sterling. Something was learned yesterday of a proposal for a large loan here for which French rentes were offered as collateral, but which did not go through, largely because it was proposed that the New York lenders should take the risk of exchange involved in this transaction. The view was expressed in banking circles that a dollar loan secured by rentes could easily be placed, but in making a loan in French currency there would be danger, of course, of the interest on the loan being wiped out by a further fall in exchange. The idea of extending a large credit to England has not been abandoned or even put over indefinitely, but formal steps in the matter are being allowed to wait upon definite request for such a credit from London.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Prices in Enemy Markets.

Berlin has been citing with evident satisfaction that French rentes have at last fallen below German bonds. It seems to be a question of where the quotations are recorded. The German statement indicates that rentes are selling lower than German bonds in Berlin, but on the other hand, German 3s have been selling in London as low as 53½, while French rentes in Paris have been selling in the neighborhood of 60. Enemy markets are not the best or the fairest markets to quote these days for the national securities of the country at war.

***

Pennsylvania's Funds.

Talk of further Pennsylvania Railroad financing was said yesterday to be premature. Through its issue of consolidated 4½s Pennsylvania has provided itself with more than half the money which it expects to need this year, and it is said that the road will bide its time to provide the balance. The point was emphasized in well informed quarters that whatever the form of the additional financing it was not likely to take the shape of another short-term issue.

***

High Price of Britain's Gold.

Discussion continues of the possibility of an advance in the Bank of England rate over 5 per cent. as a means of preventing an outflow of gold. Under existing conditions the gold movement is not governed by the Bank of England rate, or by the exchange rate, but by the high price which is being put on the English holdings of gold. It is fair to assume that under existing conditions no English banker would join an effort to get gold for export through the presentation of bank notes, and the only practical supply is that which the bank is willing to sell at what price it may name, and it has been naming high prices. The fact that English gold is being held dear is a matter of no concern to us, for we do not need the gold. It would be different if we did.

***

The $25,000,000 on Top.

A well-known banker once said publicly that it is the "$25,000,000 on top" that has a potent influence on rates in foreign exchange and commercial paper markets. The application of the phrase was that buying or selling to this amount in a short space of time would have far more effect than the use of smaller lots to a greater total over a longer stretch. The commercial paper market, although brokers report a fair business, would be stimulated considerably if borrowers saw their way clear to apply the banker's expression. Rates would probably stiffen, but there would be an increase of business for the commission men.

***

Good News and Bad.

The market for Standard Oil stocks yesterday had both good and bad news to ponder over, but the good news had the more weight. The resumption of dividends, with a $3 declaration, by the South Penn Oil Company for the first time since last June, was supplemented in its influence on sentiment by an increase in the extra quarterly disbursement of the Ohio Oil Company. Buyers of stocks thought a great deal more of these two items than they did of a cut by the Ohio Company in the price of oil from 83 to 78 cents a barrel. The strength and activity of oil shares showed the trend of feeling over the diverse news.

***

New York Central Bonds on the Exchange.

The new debenture bonds of the New York Central were shifted from the Curb to the Stock Exhcange yesterday without having much of an influence on quotations. Closing at 101½, they showed a fractional decline from Curb prices of the previous day, and also from Curb prices in the hour before the transfer was ordered. A total of $218,000 changed hands on the board in three hours, against $125,000 in the open-air market in the first two hours of the business day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	150,574
Same day last year	158,361
Year to date	8,460,226
Same period last year	14,926,041
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.44 — .22
Same day last year	71.26 + .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	28¼	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	28	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
52¼	52⅝	6,100	Amalgamated Cop	52⅞	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	38	3,120	Am. Beet Sugar	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	27¼	2,900	Am. Can	27	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	94	200	Am. Can pf	93¼	93½	93½	93½	...
...	42	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	43¼	43¼	42	42	—1½
44	45½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
4½	5	140	Am. H. & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26	26½	225	Am. H. & Leath. pf	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
23¼	24⅞	100	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
21½	22⅛	100	Am. Locomotive	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
...	81	100	Am. Locomotive pf	81	81	81	81	...
61⅜	62	2,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62½	63¼	61⅜	61⅜	— ½
100⅜	101¼	810	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100½	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
...	28	100	Am. Steel Fdries	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
101¼	102	1,300	Am. Sugar Refin	102¼	103	102	102	— ¼
118⅜	119¼	217	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119	119	119	...
220½	222½	846	Am. Tobacco	223	223	222¼	222¼	— ½
106¼	106⅝	13	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	...
77	79	100	Am. Woolen pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	—1½
7	8	200	Am. Writing P. pf	7	7	7	7	...
25¾	25⅞	1,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	26⅛	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
93½	93¾	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	94	94¾	93½	93½	— ¼
103½	104	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
30¼	32½	10	Baldwin Loco	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
...	67	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	67	67	67	67	...
67⅛	68¼	700	Baltimore & O. pf	68⅛	68⅛	68	68	—1
53⅝	55⅞	4,800	Bethlehem Steel	55⅜	56⅛	53¼	55⅜	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	400	Bethlehem Steel	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	...
86	88½	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	86⅛	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	+ ½
28⅛	29¼	200	Butterick Co	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
17⅞	18	900	California Petrol	18	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
156½	157	1,100	Canadian Pacific	157⅜	157½	156⅜	156⅜	— ¼
83½	83⅝	4,800	Central Leather Co	83⅛	84	83	83⅛	— ⅛
115	116	25	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	116	116	116	116	...
85	85½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86⅛	86½	85¼	85¼	— ¼
...	...	40	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
124	125	200	Chi. & Northwest	124¼	124⅝	124½	124⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	34⅜	800	Chino Copper	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
101	102¼	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
24	24⅜	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
116	117	400	Consolidated Gas	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	— ¼
46	47	310	Continental Can	47	47	47	47	...
90	92	100	Continental Can pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
9	9¼	100	Corn Products Ref	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
65	66	50	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	66	66	66	66	...
40	42	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	42	42	42	42	...
400	425	371	Del. Lack. & West	410½	410⅝	410	410	—9
112½	113	10	Detroit Edison Co	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
10⅝	11¼	1,400	Distillers' Secur	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	21⅞	1,400	Erie	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅝	...
34½	34½	400	Erie 1st pf	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅜	+ ⅛
141½	142½	50	General Electric	142½	142⅝	142⅜	142⅜	...
88	90	10	General Motors	90	90	90	90	...
94	95	100	General Motors pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
30½	31½	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	30⅜	31½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
96½	98½	100	Goodrich pf	97	97	97	97	...
113⅜	114	1,800	Great Northern pf	114⅜	114⅝	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅜
30½	30⅝	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	200	Guggenheim Explor	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49½	— ⅜
111	111⅞	50	Homestake Mining	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
18	18⅛	100	Inspiration Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
11⅞	12	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
54⅜	55	2,500	Inter.-Met. pf	56⅝	56⅞	54⅜	55	—1½
93½	94½	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	94	94	94	94	— ¼
8	9	100	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	...
9	10	150	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
130⅜	...	3,400	Lehigh Valley	132¼	133½	130⅝	131	—1
...	16	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	16	16	16	—2
114	118	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	115	115	115	115	...
76	77	100	Mackay Cos	76	76	76	76	...
23⅝	24	900	Maxwell Motors	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
60	60¼	1,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	60¼	61⅜	60¼	61⅜	+ ½
24¼	24⅝	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	24⅝	25½	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
...	96	100	May Dept. St. pf	96	96	96	96	—1
63⅜	64	8,300	Mexican Petroleum	65¼	65½	63¼	63⅞	—1½
73	75	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	74	74	74	74	—1
18⅝	18¼	600	Miami Copper	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
40	43½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	—1
108	112	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109	109	109	109	...
10⅜	10⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅞	1,400	Missouri Pacific	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
48⅜	48⅞	300	Montana Power	49¼	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
99¼	100	200	Montana Power pf	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100½	— ¼
...	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	120⅜	120⅜	120⅛	120⅛	—2½
10	10⅞	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12	12½	200	Nevada Con. Cop	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	...
82⅜	83¼	2,500	N. Y. Central	84	84¼	83	83	—1
47	47½	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	47¼	47¾	47	47	— ½
...	22½	150	N. Y. Ont. & West	22¼	22¼	22½	22½	— ¼
100	100⅜	550	Norfolk & Western	101	101	101	101	+1½
66	68	100	North American	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	...
101⅝	102	1,100	Northern Pacific	102¼	102½	101¾	101⅞	— ⅜
19	21	100	Pacific Mail	19	19	19	19	—1
105	106¼	200	Penn. R. R.	105¼	105¼	105¼	106⅛	+ ⅜
117¼	117½	100	People's Gas, Chi	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117½	— ⅛
19¼	19½	3,000	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
90	91½	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92½	92½	90	90	—3
28¼	29½	300	Pressed Steel Car	29	29½	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
152¼	153	200	Pullman Co	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	+ ¼
1	1½	100	Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	...
1	1½	300	Quicksilver pf	1¼	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
141⅝	142	19,510	Reading	142⅝	143¼	141⅝	141⅞	— ⅜
80½	82	300	Reading 2d pf	82	82	82	82	— ½
1¾	1⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
1	1¼	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	4⅜	800	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ¼
...	36	180	Sears, R. & Co. pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+1
88¼	88⅝	1,810	Southern Pacific	88⅜	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	2,200	Studebaker Co	44	45⅜	44	44⅞	+ ⅞
92⅜	95	100	Studeb. Co. pf. x d	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+1⅝
27⅝	28	3,400	Tennessee Copper	28⅜	28⅝	27¼	28	— ⅛
125	127⅜	800	Texas Co	125	125	127⅜	127⅜	+ ½
44¼	44½	1,400	Third Avenue	45¼	45¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
55½	60	300	Underwood Typew	55	55⅝	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	—2½
118½	118⅝	7,850	Union Pacific	118⅞	119¼	118⅛	118⅜	— ½
32½	40	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	33½	34	33½	34	...
65	70	40	U. S. Express	65	65	65	65	...
54	54¼	420	U. S. Rubber	54	54½	54	54	...
41⅝	41⅞	25,850	U. S. Steel	41⅞	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
103⅜	104¼	500	U. S. Steel pf	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
51¼	51⅜	1,700	Utah Copper	51⅜	52⅜	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
1⅝	2¼	100	Wabash pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
80	85	31	Wells-Fargo Exp	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	...
62¼	62½	900	Western Union Tel	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
66⅜	67	850	Westinghse. El. & M	65½	66⅛	65½	66⅞	—2
92	93	100	Willys-Overland	92	92	92	92	—2
94	94¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	94	94	94	94	+ ⅝

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Most of the Issue Holds Out During Day at Steady Prices.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Trading was quiet on the Stock Exchange today. There was a good business in oil shares, war loan issues and Russian and Colonial bonds at steady prices. German three per cent. bonds were marked at 53⅛ to 54¼. Home rails were inclined to fall off owing to labor uncertainty.

American securities were dull. Canadian Pacific was the only active stock. Prices were shaded in the afternoon and the market closed uncertain.

Money and discount rates were easy.

Paris Bourse Heavy.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The tone of the Bourse was heavy today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 40 centimes. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21½ centimes.

DRY GOODS BUYING LIGHT.

Many Agents In Market, but Conservative Feeling Prevails.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Buyers have been in the house in greater numbers, but a very conservative feeling prevails and commitments are not as heavy as in former years.

"Merchants seem to be adopting the policy of making smaller, but more frequent, purchases this year, which means greater dependence on the jobbers. While such a policy curtails retail speculation and means a smaller volume of business at this season, it will produce a healthy retail condition throughout the country.

"Retailers are buying their Spring ready-to-wear lines in fair volume. Collections show an improvement over those of the same period last year."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Northern Ontario Light and Power Company, Limited, reports gross earnings of $876,000 for last year, a gain of $2,885. The surplus after interest and dividends was $248,054, an increase of $4,667, and the total surplus on Dec. 31 of $564,496, showed a gain of $191,457.

As trustee under the first mortgage of the Hocking Valley Products Company, dated Jan. 1, 1911, the Bankers' Trust Company is receiving proposals for the sale to it on March 17 of fifty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, accompanied by the January, 1915, and all subsequent coupons. The sinking fund money available for this purpose is about $34,000.

A discussion of foreign financial and tax conditions in early stages of the war is contained in a book, "The Audacious War," by C. W. Barron.

The Carolina Light and Power Company reports for itself and controlled organizations gross earnings in 1914 of $1,284,985, compared with $1,121,940 in the preceding year. Net income was $411,305, against $345,250.

H. F. McConnell & Co. have installed a bond department, in charge of John W. James, Jr.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1⅞	2	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.		6 Mos.
On time	2¼@3	2¼@3		3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3¼@3¾
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3½
Other Names.	
4 months	4
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.82¼	$4.81⅝	$4.81⅝
Cables	4.82½	4.81⅝	4.81⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.81⅝	$4.81⅝
Paris	5.24	5.23⅝
Berlin	.34⅞	.34⅞
Switzerland	5.46⅛	5.45
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅛
Italy	5.67½	5.67

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.79¾	$4.79	$4.79⅝	$4.78½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $763,714,688; balance, $15,790,111. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $494,884.

The local banks lost $4,284,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 5c discount; Montreal, $5.93⅜ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅞d, off 1-16d; in New York, 48⅝c, unchanged.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Move Sharply Upward on a Larger Volume of Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 108,747 shares of stocks and $209,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 4,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 18,777; oils, 2,395, and mining 87,575. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	18½	18½	18½	18½
15	Kelly Sp. Tire	106½	108½	108	108½
50	Kelly Sp. Tire new, 1st pf	83	83	83	83
100	Manhattan Tr	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	Corp. R. & H	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅛
5,010	Sterling Gum	3¼	3½	3	3
2	Stew.-W. Sp	51	51	51	51
100	Tob Prod. pf	89	89	89	89
2,100	Un. C. St., new	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	Un. C. St. pf., new	31	31	31	31
	World Film	4⅛	5	4⅛	5

RIGHTS.

4,000	N. Y. Cent	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
35	Atl. Refining	547	532	535	— 8
4	Buckeye P. L.	110	106	108	— 3
10	Crescent P. L.	39½	39½	39½	— ½
125	Illinois P. L.	130	124	129	+ 5
175	Nat. Transit	33	31	33	+ 1
25	Northern P. L.	90	89	90	— 1
375	Ohio Oil	134	128	131	+ 6½
10	Pierce Oil, new	13½	13½	13½	...
175	Pr. P. L., w. i.	136	136	140	+ 4
165	Pra. O. & G.	220	210	220	+10
65	South Penn O.	270	260	265	+10
11	South. P. L.	212	210	212	+ 2
25	S. W. P. L.	114	112	112	+ 2
160	St. O. of Cal.	280	276	278	+ 3
10	St. O. of Ind.	430	430	430	+ 5
110	St. O. of N. J.	392½	390	391	+ 3
150	St. O. of N. Y.	190	187	188	+ 2
17	St. O. of Ohio	423	415	420	+ 7
85	Union Tank L.	83	82½	82½	...
13	Vacuum Oil	185	185	185	+ 1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Atlanta	...	28	25	28
8,200	*Booth	36	37	35	35½
1,000	†Blue Bell	6	6	6	6
400	Braden Cop.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
400	Butte & S.	46	46½	45⅞	45⅞
100	Butte & N.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	*Caledonia M.	76	76	76	76
100	*Caribou C'bit.	45	45	45	45
1,000	Comb. Frac.	7	7	7	7
2,700	Con. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	7	7	7	7
5,000	Crown Res.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	*Dia'fld Daisy	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	El Paso, new	11	11	11	11
360	*Florence	62	62	61	61
1,000	Goldf. Con	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
15,700	Goldf. Merger	25½	25	24½	25
340	Gr.-Cananea	24⅜	25	24⅜	25
100	Halifax Tom.	32	32	32	32
7,300	†Jumbo Ext.	78	78	76	77
4,700	†Kewanas	20	21	20	21
200	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Lone Star	8	8	8	8
500	*McK.-Dar.	45	45	45	45
200	Nip. Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	*North Star	15	15	15	15
2,000	*Oro	10½	10½	10	10
100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,500	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	*Ton. Jim B.	76	77	76	77
800	Ton. Exten.	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
3,500	*Ton. Merger	41	41	40	40
125	Ton. Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	*Ton. Midway	9½	9½	9	9
200	Ton. of Mont.	48	48	48	48
110	Ton. of Nev.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Tuolumne	¼	¼	¼	¼
600	†Tuolumn. Con.	25	25	23	25
1,500	West End Con.	55	55	53	53
800	*W. End Ext.	3	3	3	3
200	Yukon Gold	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$152,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s w.i.	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
55,000	N. Y. Gas 4½s,

SEA BLOCKADE NEWS CUTS COTTON PRICE

Market Develops Reactionary Tendency and Closes with Net Loss for the Day.

HEAVY INTERIOR MOVEMENT

Yesterday's Receipts 209,000 Bales, Against 100,000 for the Same Day Last Year.

As a result of the growing tension over the traffic situation in the vicinity of the British Isles, cotton developed a reactionary tendency yesterday and closed at a moderate net loss. There was practically nothing to account for the general tendency to liquidate, aside from the disturbing features of the German submarine blockade declaration and the announcement that the British Admiralty had suspended all traffic between England and the Continent until further notice. Trading was in small volume and almost entirely professional.

The movement of cotton into sight continues large. The New York figures placed the into-sight for the week at 470,546 bales, against 226,804 bales last year and 383,704 in the big crop season of 1911-12. The total for the season is 11,082,000 bales, against 12,642,000 last year. Exports for the day amounted to nearly 52,000 bales, and included 18,000 to Great Britain, 11,000 to France, and 21,000 to the Continent.

The interior movement of cotton continues heavy, with receipts amounting to 209,000 bales, against 100,000 last year. Shipments, however, are in excess of receipts, and show a further loss in stocks, which are now 1,062,000, against 748,000 at this time last year.

Southern spot markets were generally unchanged. The latest private quotation received by the local trade on prices in Germany show an advance of about three-quarter cents a pound.

There is little interest in the action of the Liverpool market just now, as all relations between New York and the English markets have been greatly curtailed. It is impossible under the new cotton law to send orders to Liverpool, and Liverpool is sending very few to New York.

Foreign advices on the textile situation are meagre. German mills continue to operate on practically full time, but advices from Austria state that various branches of the cotton manufacturing industry have been suspended until the war is over on account of the scarcity of raw material

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was unchanged, 8.55 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows. (Closed barely steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.50	8.45	8.40@8.42	8.49@8.50
May	8.70	8.63	8.64@8.65	8.72@8.74
July	8.92	8.82	8.82@8.83	8.92@8.93
October	9.18	9.08	9.08@9.09	9.18@9.19
December	9.33	9.26	9.25@9.26	9.34@9.36
January	9.42	9.42	9.35@9.35	9.45@9.45

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday. Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,110	22,895	15,076
New Orleans	11,087	11,134	7,787
Mobile	726	1,155	787
Savannah	9,736	15,064	2,350
Charleston	1,096	1,332	1,038
Wilmington	1,835	2,648	685
Norfolk	2,138	4,254	3,242

Total port receipts, 64,222, against 35,020 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday. Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,184	1,915	572
Memphis	1,919	4,463	2,166
St. Louis	52	4,599	1,256
Houston	19,715	20,643	4,698

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today. Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	19,000 to 21,000	19,947	8,382
N. Orleans	9,800 to 11,500	10,270	5,956

Total exports yesterday, 51,873; so far this season, 4,838,633, against 6,846,110 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price Middling.	—Stocks,— 1915.	1914.
6,115 New Orleans	7.88	429,865	259,141
950 Mobile	7.75	49,195	39,355
9,630 Savannah	8¼	269,392	160,974
1,866 Galveston	8.45	360,943	442,495
Wilmington	8.00	55,426	35,457
862 Norfolk	8.00	79,601	67,285
933 Augusta	8.00	146,972	76,435
3,460 Memphis	7.88	223,425	191,296
St. Louis	7¾	37,360	32,525
680 Houston	8.40	199,986	177,724

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points advance at 5.01d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 58,686 bales, including 52,803 bales American. Closed barely steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar.15,'15	100¼	100¼	2.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100¾	3.35
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100½	101½	3.55
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100½	100¾	5.10
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100¼	100¼	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100¼	5.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100¾	3.20
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅝	100⅝	3.15
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	99¾	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¾	106¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99¼	99¼	5.60
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100⅛	4.75
Chi. Eri. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	99	7.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	97½	98	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¼	4.20
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97¾	97⅞	6.50
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1913	101½	101⅝	3.75
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	*100	100¼	4.15
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	97½	99	9.80
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101	4.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99¾	100	5.00
Lack Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100¼	3.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.90
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅜	4.00
Louis. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	97¾	6.75
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1918	100	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	89½	91	32.50
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92½	93½	9.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Mar., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	3.95
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98	99	5.80
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100¾	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.10
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	98⅝	5.87
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100¼	5.95
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96⅜	97¾	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97½	98¼	5.55
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98⅝	6.85
West. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98½	6.80
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	99¾	100½	5.00
West States G. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	13½	14	13½	14
Atlantic Refining	535	540	540	545
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	112	110	113
Chesebrough Mfg	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	90	100	95	105
Continental Oil	222	228	223	230
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	48	52	48	52
Eureka P. L.	213	220	215	220
Galena-S. Oil pf.	137	143	137	143
Galena-Signal Oil	163	166	162	165
Illinois Pipe Line	123	130	124	127
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102	100	103
National Transit	31	33	32	34
New York Transit	217	225	217	225
Northern P. L.	90	94	90	94
Ohio Oil	123	124	126	127
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	78	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	217	222	211	215
Prairie P. L. (w. I.)	138	140	135	140
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	210	213	210	214
South Penn. Oil	265	270	253	258
S. W. Penn. P. L.	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	277	279	277	277
Stand. Oil of Ind.	427	432	423	428
Stand. Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil, Ky.	248	252	248	252
Stand. Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	391	393	396	398
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	188	190	186	188
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	425	410	420
Swan & Finch	140	150	140	150
Union Tank	81	88	81	83
Vacuum Oil	183	187	183	187
Washington Oil	33	37	33	37

COLLECTION PLAN OPTIONAL

Federal Reserve Directors Surprised at Objections Up-State.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank were surprised yesterday to learn that some of the up-State bankers who had conferred with them on Wednesday had since expressed violent opposition to the proposal that country banks should keep sufficient balances in the Reserve Bank, in addition to their reserve deposits, to meet checks drawn against them and paid or immediately credited by the Reserve Bank.

In expressing their surprise the Directors disclosed that in the plan, which is now under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board, it is made optional with the member banks whether they shall enter the check collection system for the present.

"I don't see what objection any of the up-State banks can have," said one of the Directors, "inasmuch as they need not come into the collection system, if the plan is approved by the Federal Reserve Board, until some time in the indefinite future. Only those member banks that voluntarily agree to keep the necessary balances with us need do so. Their checks will be received for immediate credit at par. The member banks that do not care to maintain the necessary balances will be at liberty to stay out of the entire arrangement."

SPEYER QUITS DIRECTORATE

Leaves Chemical Co. Board to Give More Attention to Banking.

James Speyer has resigned as a Director of the General Chemical Company and has been succeeded by George Blumenthal of Lazard Frères. Mr. Speyer said yesterday that he intended to withdraw from a number of directorates as his periods of service expire and devote his time fully to banking. He is on the boards of fifteen institutions, including banks, insurance companies, railroad and industrial corporations.

Stockholders of the General Chemical Company, at a special meeting on Thursday, at Manitou, N. Y., voted to increase the authorized capital from $27,500,000 to $40,000,000, half of the increase to be 6 per cent. preferred and half common stock. Of the authorized shares all to be immediately issued is $250,000 preferred, to be exchanged for stock of the General Chemical Company of California.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.04	Julia	.01
Belcher	.04	Mexican	.41
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.80
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.01
Challar	.01	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Crown Point	.25	Sierra Nevada	.11
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.22
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Comb. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	.67	Diamond'd Daisy	.07
McNamara	.08	Diamond'd B. H.	.03
Midway	.09	Florence	.80
Mizpah Ext.	.23	Goldfield Con. M.	1.55
Montana	.45	Goldfield Merger	.25
North Star	.13	Jumbo Ext	.79
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Ext	2.70	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Merger	.40	Vernal	.04
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.30

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.26	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.34	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10	10½	Jackpot	8	8½
Elkton	45½	47	McKinney	.32	36
El Paso	.174	180	Old Gold		1¼
Findlay	2¾	3	Portland	.113	120
Gold Dollar	4½	5	Vindicator	.125	129½
Isabella	.16¾	.17	Rav. B. H.	3	3¼

RESERVE BANK FIXES ACCEPTANCE RATES

Minimum at 2 Per Cent. Low Enough to Permit It to Compete in Open Market.

NOW AUTHORIZED TO BUY

Still Doubt as to Whether Russian Bills Accepted by Banks Are Eligible for Purchase.

The Federal Reserve Bank has adopted, as the initial rates at which it will deal in acceptances, a maximum of 4 per cent. and a minimum of 2 per cent. Within these limits, which have been approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the officers of the bank will use their discretion in negotiating for the purchase of acceptances. The minimum rate is low enough to permit them to compete in the open market at the rates now prevailing. Open market rates yesterday were 2⅜ to 2¼ for sixty and ninety day bills.

The regulations recently promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board provide that bankers' acceptances may be bought by the Reserve Banks only after the acceptors shall have agreed in writing to furnish to the Reserve Bank of the district, upon request, information concerning the nature of the transactions against which acceptances have been made. Acceptances, to be purchasable by the Reserve Banks, must also bear on their face, or be accompanied by, evidence that they originated in actual bona fide sales or consignments involving the importation or exportation of goods.

Ever since the regulations were published it has been a matter of discussion among bankers whether or not the bills recently drawn by the Russian Government and accepted by a group of New York banks and bankers are eligible for purchase by the Reserve Bank. These bills amount to $25,000,000. While the agreement between the Russian Government and the group of bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., was under negotiation, their status was discussed with the Federal Reserve Board, and it was generally assumed that, as these would be "prime bills," they would be eligible under any regulations that the board might put out.

The regulations were not issued for several weeks and it is known that changes were made in them within a few days of their issue. When they appeared they were found to contain this clause:

> A banker's acceptance must be drawn by a commercial, industrial, or agricultural concern (that is, some person, firm, company, or corporation) directly connected with the importation or exportation of the goods involved in the transaction in which the acceptance originated.

The question arose whether the description could be held to apply to the Russian Government. Some of the bankers, while admitting that it didn't appear to, held that it would be so construed. Others thought the opposite, as the language seemed clearly to exclude the Russian or any other Government.

It was also argued that the Russian acceptances didn't really "arise" or "originate" in exports of goods, but represented loans of cash which was to be used in purchases of goods for export. The acceptances, it was argued, were not in fact connected with the actual purchases of goods. No official interpretation could be obtained at the Reserve Bank, in the absence of any from the Federal Reserve Board.

The question has become largely academic, so far as concerns the Russian bills. When the deal was put through it was desired that the bills should be so drawn as to be eligible for discount or purchase at the Reserve Banks, in case money rates should advance materially. As it happened, money has grown easier and easier, and the members of the group who bought the bills are generally averse to parting with them. They were discounted at 5 per cent., a higher rate than is now easily obtainable, and the banks prefer to hold them rather than to sell them on even a 2½ per cent. basis, as they have more money now than they can place on as good terms as 2½. None of the members of the group, it is understood, has sold any of the bills except an out-of-town institution, which sold $250,000 in the New York market, at a rate, it was reported, of 2 9-16 per cent.

While this is the situation in regard to the Russian bills, there is reason to believe that bills of other governments, probably including Great Britain, may be accepted and negotiated here, both in the near future and later on. It is conceivable that during the life of such bills money might be in demand and rates reach a higher level, in which case it might be advantageous to sell them. If the regulations bar out the Russian bills they would also bar out these prospective emissions of other governments under other money market conditions, and it is in view of these possible future developments that bankers are still wondering how such bills will be classified.

STOCK TRANSFER EXEMPTED

No Tax on Shares Under Federal Court's Jurisdiction.

Attorney General E. E. Woodbury has ruled that transfers of stock made by order of the Federal courts need not pay the stock transfer tax.

The question came up in connection with the composition offer of S. H. P. Pell & Co., whose estate was being administered in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Under this composition all the assets of the bankrupt were to be transferred to John W. Jay as trustee for the creditors. Among the assets were many shares of stock. The composition was confirmed by Judge Hand, who ordered the assets transferred.

Wollman & Wollman and David H. Miller, who represented Mr. Jay, contended that the State of New York could not legally require the payment of a tax on these transfers, and took the matter up with State Controller Travis, who referred it to the Attorney General, Mr. Wodbury, in his ruling, says:

> The ultimate purpose of the administration of a bankrupt's property by the court is to prevent as far as possible loss to the creditors. Therefore any act which is deemed expedient or necessary to that end is within the Federal power. A transfer by the receiver in bankruptcy to a trustee for creditors has evidently been considered by Congress and the court as tending to operate to the advantage of the creditors.
>
> Mr. Woodbury adds that the exercise or operation of Federal power cannot be taxed by the States.

FIND FARM OUTLOOK GOOD.

Deere & Co. Report Collections Good, Except in the Cotton Belt.

The report of Deere & Co., agricultural implements, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1914, which has just been issued, shows that the company has reduced its inventories and other working assets $4,916,267.99 compared with 1913. Collections are reported good except in the cotton States and Western Canada. There is a decrease in total receivables of $645,816. The cash on hand has been increased $1,421,325, while liabilities have been reduced $3,562,984. Earnings have declined $2,019,144. The report says:

"The severe drought in 1913, which resulted in a partial crop failure in a large part of the agricultural territory, left the company with abnormally large inventories at the close of the 1913 season. Radical reduction in these inventories resulted this year in reduced factory operations and profits.

"Outstandings in the countries engaged in the war are nominal, not exceeding $150,000, and amply secured.

"The farmers of the country are, as a whole, prosperous, and the prevailing prices of farm products in all sections, except the cotton States, should ultimately result in better business for the company."

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	102	103
American Light & Traction	314	318
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	44
*American Gas & Electric	.88	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	34	38
American Public Utilities pf.	63	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	50	52
Cities Service pf.	54½	58½
Colorado Power	13	14
Colorado Power pf.	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	56½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82	83
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	68	71
Empire District Electric pf.	17	20
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	21	22½
Northern States Power pf.	80	81¼
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light	52½	52½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	64	67
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	5½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17½	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8½	9¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	36½	38
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	36	36
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	13	14½
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	60	63

*Par value, $50.

DIVIDING THE SURPLUS.

American Hosiery Co. Does This and Drops Its Selling Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 19.—After what is said to be a contest of several years standing, the minority stockholders of the American Hosiery Company have succeeded in securing a division of the surplus of $1,500,000. This surplus has been invested in gilt-edge securities. The stock of the company is controlled by the Talcott family, the principal holders being James Talcott of New York and George S. Talcott of this city.

For some time James Talcott has been the selling agent for the concern, an arrangement which is said to have been unsatisfactory to the minority stockholders, and they were successful yesterday in effecting a dissolution of this relationship. Francis R. Cooley of Hartford attended the annual meeting yesterday, prepared to lead an assault against the majority if such a course were necessary. It developed that the 40 per cent. of the stock owned by James Talcott was not represented at the meeting, and as George S. Talcott listened to the arguments of the minority the severance of relations with James Talcott and the liquidation of the surplus was effected without trouble.

Gas Company Sells Notes.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation has sold to Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia $5,500,000 three-year 6 per cent. gold notes, $500,000 to be paid on or before July 1, 1916, and $500,000 each six months thereafter until $2,000,000 shall have been paid, leaving a balance of $3,500,000 maturing April 1, 1918. The company also announces that it has sold to Bertron, Griscom & Co. of New York and Philadelphia, Reilly, Brock & Co. of Philadelphia $2,350,000 of thirty-year collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Incorporated today:

Ermita Sugar Corporation, sugar products, cattle raising, timbering, water works, irrigation, $400,000; Arthur B. Jekyll, Robert H. May, John H. Randolph, 960 Park Avenue.

Century Motion Picture Corp'n, $900,000; Albert Hoon, Walter W. Newcomer, Wm. Gray, 344 East 32d St.

The Southwestern Milling Co., flour, products from grains, cereals, $200,000; Daniel L. Mahoney, George MacDonald, Harry Golding, 122 Stoothoff Av., Richmond Hill.

Charles H. Levitt & Co., shawls, sweaters, gloves, knit goods, $100,000; Frank and Chas. H. Levitt, Wm. Greenwald, 398 Broadway.

S. Blumenkron, Inc., department store merchandise, groceries, $50,000; David Levine, Kerwin I. Litwin, Siegfried Blumenkron, Riverside, Conn.

Foster Building Corp'n, realty, $50,000; Roger H. Lutz, Joseph W. Stone, John J. Bell, 43 Exchange Place.

Jayelanco, Inc., brokerage, stocks and bonds, mortgages, debentures, $100,000; Harry H. Jacobson, Catherine A. Weldon, Sydney Bernheim, 305 West 72d St.

The Hilton Button Co., Hilton, $75,000; John E. Cooper, Edward H. Ivison, Harry M. Consaul, Rochester.

Jamestown Furniture Building, Jamestown, exposition building, conduct expositions, $50,000; Chas. E. Backus, Ernest Cawcroft, Roy H. Cole, 276 Fairmount Av., Jamestown.

Cedar Lake Realty Co., Cedarhurst, $50,000; Abram M. Davis, May Bell, Jacob Breen, 335 Singer Building.

Aristo Regulator Co., Jamestown, machinery, mechanical appliances, utensils, $35,000; Gerald M. Hambleton, Nels A. Johnson, Frank E. Clark, 311 Prendergast Av., Jamestown.

Earls Wood Court Realty Corp., realty, brokerage, $25,000; Reuben S. Lind, David Klein, Jacob W. Lewis, 502 West 169th St.

Public Theatres Co., moving pictures, amusements, $50,000; Julius Halperin, Samuel Fischer, Samuel Sheindelman, 7th Av. and 124th St.

The Mutual Paper Co., paper twine, $40,000; Morris A. Rudnick, Max and Abram J. Weill, 903 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Ostend Embroidery Works, laces, $10,000; George Lambert, Louis and Jacob Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

American Dirigible Balloon Syndicate, 299 Madison Av., materials, $10,000; Hamilton Fish, Jr., 25 Harrison Higgins, Israel Ludlow, 297 Madison Av.

Mary A. Parmalee, Inc., facial and skin treatment, cosmetics, lingerie, kimonos, $10,000; Francis Vonmuller, Cora M. Hughes, Louis Slater, 2,249 Webster Av.

O'Brien-Ott Hydrant Syphon Co., Brooklyn, mechanically constructed appliances, $5,000; William J. O'Brien, John Ott, Charles Tilley, 1,575 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Conine Shoe Co., Owego, $5,000; Olive and David E. Conine, George H. Arnold, 54 North Av., Owego.

International Commercial Service, agents other than fiscal, establish societies, governments, individuals, $10,000; Gerald A. Kelly, Phillipe Ortiz, Howard Earle, 424 West 146th St.

The Woodlock Publishing Co., Croton-on-Hudson, printing, advertising, deal in theatre tickets, $10,000; D. I. Distler, H. R. Sheahan, H. A. Spero, 105 Hopkins Av., Brooklyn.

Utica Co-operative Society, Utica, dairy, meat products, farm machinery, dry goods, $10,000; George Grossberndt, Adolph Metzger, Julius Lilling, 578 Lincoln Av., Utica.

Good-As-New Cleaning Co., Bronx, laundering, renovating, tailoring, $5,000; Walter H. Thacher, Henry Margoshes, James T. MacLean, 27 William St.

Gersten-Cramer Amusement Co., theatrical, operatic, $5,000; Ike Katz, Max A. Kramer, Frank Gersten, 1,018 East 163d St., Bronx.

The Hartsam Silk Mills, textiles, silks, products, $5,000; August Hangner, Morris Goldman, Samuel H. Halperin, 101 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn.

J. Rosenfeld Co., dresses, waists, skirts, $5,000; Manuel Glazer, Jacob and Philip Rosenfeld, 974 Simpson St.

L. Steppacher Co., underwear, supplies, machinery, $5,000; Samuel Goldberg, Louis Steppacher, Sophia Brinberg, 1,259 51st St., Brooklyn.

Polychromatic Film Corpn., motion pictures, photographic, printing, publishing, $10,000; William F. Scully, Wm. F. Brothers, Albert H. T. Banzhaf, 2 Rector St.

Capital Increases: Northern N. Y. Utilities, Watertown, $2,000,000 to $4,000,000; Mutual Window Cleaning and House Renovating Co., New York, $10,000 to $30,000; Empire District Electric Co., New York, $25,000 to $100,000; Progressive Literature Co., New York, $1,000 to $5,000.

Authorizations: Wegzwalda & Co., Limited, London, England, artificial flowers, ostrich feathers, $5,000; Rep., O. G. Wegzwalda, 640 Broadway, New York.

Voluntary dissolutions: Garrett & Graham Co., Highland Falls; C. H. Pearson Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Charters filed:

Good Throwing Company, Paterson, to deal in silks and fabrics, capital $125,000; Incorporators, Weston E. Good, Franz C. Reinhardt, Clifford L. Newman, Paterson.

Detroit Engineering and Construction Company, Camden, engineering and construction, capital $100,000; incorporators, H. F. Harris, J. W. Hann, J. H. Slaughter, Camden.

Essex Finance Company, Newark, investments, capital $50,000; incorporators, Moses Gansler, Nathan Jayson, Henry Heineman, Newark.

We own and offer, subject to prior sale and change in price:

Municipals

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

	Prices to yield
Albany County, New York (Y) Registered 4¼% Bonds. Interest May and Nov. Due 1926	4.15%
New York City (Y) 4¼% Bonds. Interest March and Sept. Due 1964	4.25%
Baltimore, Maryland Registered 4% Bonds. Interest Feb. and Aug. Due 1962	4.25%
Baltimore, Maryland Registered 4½% Bonds. Interest March and Sept. Due 1947-1955	4.30%
Nashville, Tennessee 5% Bonds. Interest March and Sept. Due 1921-1935	4.45%
State of Louisiana Port Commission 5% Bonds. Interest Jan. and July. Due 1932-1938	4.60%

Railroads

	Prices to yield
Morris & Essex (YMC) First Refunding 3½% Bonds. Interest June and Dec. Due 2000	4.15%
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (YMC) Nebraska Ext., 4% Bonds. Interest May and Nov. Due 1927	4.25%
Pennsylvania R. R. (YMC) Con. 4½% Bonds. Interest Feb. and Aug. Due 1960	4.27%
St. Paul, Minn., and Manitoba (YMC) Con. 4% and 4½% Bonds. Interest Jan. and July. Due 1933	4.30%
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. (YMC) Con. 3½% Bonds. Interest June and Dec. Due 1930	4.30%
Louisville & Nashville (C) Atl., Knox. & Cin. Div. 4% Bonds. Interest May and Nov. Due 1955	4.60%
Oregon-Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co. First & Refunding 4% Bonds. Interest Jan. and July. Due 1961	4.70%
Southern Pacific Company (C) San Fran. Term'l. 1st 4% Bonds. Interest April and Oct. Due 1950	5.20%

(Y) *Legal for Savings Banks in New York*
(M) *Legal for Savings Banks in Massachusetts*
(C) *Legal for Savings Banks in Connecticut*

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

Boston — Halsey & Co., Inc. | Philadelphia — 1421 Chestnut St. | Chicago — La Salle & Adams Sts. | San Francisco — 424 California St.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$3,274,931	+$237,850
Nine roads	4,752,168	− 521,310
Total (16 roads)	8,027,099	− 283,460

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BY-PRODUCTS COKE CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$509,343	$889,359	$809,206
Net	332,478	661,525	677,690
Sur. aft. divs.	16,276	151,906	164,498

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Net. aft. depr.	635,954	776,813	*141,159
Spec. pub. exp.	132,153	175,000	*42,847
First pf. div.	350,000	350,000	.....
Second pf. div.	140,000	140,000	.....
Balance	13,501	111,813	*98,312

NORTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for November and five months—

November:			
To. rets. fr. op.	207,873	242,695	*34,821
Express priv.	112,445	132,690	*20,244
Tot. trans. rev.	95,428	110,005	*14,576
Non-trans. rev.	3,414	3,429	*15
Total op. rev.	98,842	113,434	*14,592
Total op. exp.	87,595	90,226	*2,630
Net op. rev.	11,246	23,208	*11,961
Taxes	5,000	4,500	500
Op. income	6,236	18,705	*12,469
Five months:			
To. rets. fr. op.	1,296,475	1,466,707	*170,231
Express priv.	699,172	789,050	*89,878
Tot. trans. rev.	597,303	677,656	*80,352
Non-trans. rev.	17,709	17,709	.....
Total op. rev.	615,004	695,357	*80,352
Total op. exp.	463,750	480,286	*16,535
Net op. rev.	151,253	215,070	*63,817
Taxes	25,000	22,500	2,500
Op. income	126,190	192,556	*66,365
Mileage:			
Steam roads	7,803	7,709	93
Other lines	315	370	*55

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross revenue	7,492,181	7,028,199	463,982
Exp., tax., int., depr.	4,744,759	4,519,300	225,369
Net	2,

UNITED DRY GOODS ANNUAL REPORT OUT

President Bliss Reviews Company's Financial Situation Up to Dec. 31.

REORGANIZATION DEFERRED

Tangible Assets Shown to be More Than $6,000,000 in Excess of Preferred Stock.

In his annual report to stockholders of the United Dry Goods Companies C. N. Bliss, Jr., President, announces that the earnings for the eleven months, ended Dec. 31, of the subsidiary companies, as reported by them, are such as would entitle the United Companies to receive more than $620,000, in addition to which the percentage of earnings of the Associated Merchants' Company, to which the corporation would be entitled, and other income, would give a total of more than $1,150,000. The preferred stock dividends for the eleven months specified, would be $695,823. Because of this he says the United Companies would be entitled to receive a considerable amount above its preferred stock requirements.

"On the other hand," the report continues, "owing to the possible depreciation in value of the capital stock of the The Associated Merchants' Companies, of which this company owns 98,131 shares, with the impairment of capital which would be thereby occasioned, this company could not pay any dividend during this period."

Mr. Bliss points out that the matter of the reorganization of the affairs of the two companies, so as to restore them to a dividend-paying basis, has been held in abeyance pending a settlement of various matters with the H. B. Claflin Company, which at the time the period ended were in the course of final adjustment. He further shows that the balance sheets of certain of the subsidiary companies include among their assets good will and other intangibles. The report of the accountants, however, shows that the tangible assets applicable to the capital securities of such companies held by the United Companies, plus its own tangible assets, are more than $5,000,000 in excess of the total amount of its outstanding preferred stock.

Here is the balance sheet of the United Dry Goods Companies, as of Dec. 31:

ASSETS.

	United Dry Goods Cos. Book Value.	Book Value Shown by Subsid'y Cos.
Associated Merchants Co. 2d pf. stock	$2,748,300.00	$2,748,300.00
Associated Merchants Co. com. stock	7,064,809.00	2,700,731.74
Hahne & Co.... all capital securit's		6,848,214.71
Wm. Hengerer Co. all capital securities		2,696,271.61
Powers Mercantile Co.... all capital securit's	10,721,801.52	1,654,172.21
Stewart Dry Goods Co. all capital securit's		1,476,626.43
	$20,534,901.52	$18,424,316.70
Lord & Taylor 2d pf. stock, (14,520 shares,) cost	1,455,000.00	
Lord & Taylor com. stock, (24,207 shares,) cost	806,059.00	
Due from subsidiary companies	1,359,347.45	
Due from The H. B. Claflin Co., (partially secured)	2,418,961.75	
Cash	1,675.37	
Bills receivable, secured	520,833.33	6,561,876.90
	$27,096,778.42	$24,986,193.60

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$456.00	
Notes payable (Secured)	520,833.33	
	$521,288.33	
Capital stock issued: Preferred 7%...	$10,844,000.00	
Common	14,427,500.00	
	25,271,500.00	
Deficit	806,589.73	
	$24,986,193.60	

A foot-note remarks that the United Companies have no liabilities other than those shown above, except its contingent liability, as guarantor of the lease of the premises now occupied here by the Lord & Taylor store. In the assets shown on the balance sheets of subsidiaries are included $1,300,000 in good will, leases, &c., of the William Hengerer Company, Buffalo; $199,678.55 due the Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, from the H. B. Claflin Company; $500,000 in the shape of good will of the Stewart Dry Goods Company, Baltimore, and $3,000,000 good-will in the case of Lord & Taylor, this city.

In the case of the Associated Merchants' Company, of which Mr. Bliss is also President, he points out that the earnings of the companies owned by the Associated Merchants for the same period should entitle the latter to receive more than $770,000. The preferred stock dividend on both classes of stock for the eleven months would be $488,376, showing that the associated companies would be entitled to receive a considerable amount above its preferred stock requirements. He shows, however, that the liquidation of the O'Neill-Adams Company, of whose securities the Associated Merchants held approximately 80 per cent., together with the failure of the H. B. Claflin Company, of whose securities the Associated Merchants held more than 50 per cent., made it impossible for the Associated Merchants' Company to pay any dividend during the period specified.

Mr. Bliss further points out that incidental to the liquidation of the O'Neill-Adams Company the Associated Merchants purchased the capital stock of the Surety Coupon Company for $500,000. This company is carried on the balance sheet of the Associated Merchants' Company at $346,000.57, which figure represents the cost price plus its earnings since its purchase. The reorganization of the Associated Merchants to put it on a paying basis has also been deferred pending a settlement of the affairs of the H. B. Claflin Company.

The balance sheet of the Associated Merchants' Company, as of Dec. 31, 1914, follows:

ASSETS.

	Asso. Merchants' Co. Book Value.	Book Value Shown by Subsidiary Cos.
James McCreery & Co—		
Debenture bds	$4,000,000.00	
Income bonds	3,405,000.00	
Capital stock	100,000.00	
		$7,907,680.33
Stewart & Co.—		
Debenture bds	$995,000.00	
Capital stock	700,000.00	
		1,790,047.75
J. N. Adam & Co.—		
Debenture bds	$700,000.00	
Income bonds	1,295,000.00	
Stock	705,000.00	
		2,842,826.89
C. G. Gunther's Sons—		
Common stock	$200,000.00	276,698.96
Surety Coupon Co.—		
Common stock	546,007.57	546,000.57
Hughes Co.—		
Second preferred	130,000.00	130,000.00
		$13,493,254.50
Accts. receivable	41,217.09	
Cash	2,790.92	45,007.92
	$12,821,008.49	$13,538,262.42

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$496,710.99	
Bills payable	500,000.00	
		$996,710.99
Capital stock—		
First preferred	$4,491,500.00	
Second preferred	5,136,200.00	
Common	7,622,300.00	
	17,250,000.00	
Deficit	4,708,448.57	
		12,541,551.43
Total		$13,538,262.42

These foot notes are appended to the sheet.

It will be noted that the securities of the H. B. Claflin Company and the O'Neill-Adams Company, owned by this company, are not included in the above balance sheet.

We find that this company has no contingent liabilities except the guarantee to the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company of the payment of a balance of approximately $426,000, due from the O'Neill-Adams Company, against which this company holds upward of $600,000 of accounts receivable, which do not appear on this statement.

In the balance sheets of subsidiaries the value of the good-will of James McCreery & Co. is listed at $5,800,000. That of the J. N. Adam Company of Buffalo is placed at $1,300,000; that of C. G. Gunther's Sons of this city at $600,000, and that of the Higbee Company of Cleveland at $400,000. In the Gunther figures are included, leases, &c.

JANUARY FOREIGN TRADE.

Large Excess of Exports and Dwindling Imports Shown.

Details of the foreign commerce at this port for January, given out yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician at the Custom House, reveal a big gain in exports, and a material falling off in imports in the first month of the year. Domestic exports last month are placed at $100,876,132, compared with $71,524,531 the same period last year when trade conditions were normal. Last month's excess of $29,351,601 is representative largely of war purchases made by the Allies and neutral countries. Foreign exports, chiefly Canadian grain passing through this port last month had a value of $1,150,115, against $708,025 in January, 1914.

Imports for consumption here free of duty totaled $37,646,952, or about $5,000,000 below the entries in January a year ago. The same class of imports held dutiable amounted last month to $24,401,501, against $30,726,843 a year before. The report shows that, notwithstanding the uncertainty attending imports, merchandise in bonded warehouses in this customs district Feb. 1 exceeded the similar period of 1914 by almost $10,000,000, the goods in bond the first of this month being set down at $64,532,079, against $54,613,574 last year. Last month's withdrawals of merchandise of all kinds totaled $8,563,589, while consumption withdrawals in January, 1914 had a value of $12,167,584. Imports entered for warehouse last month aggregated $8,943,654, against $9,593,626 the same period last year.

Imports of foreign gold in January totaled $1,926,028, compared with $1,225,988 twelve months before. Domestic gold imports were valued at $156,590, while in January, 1914 they amounted to $75,544. Imports of foreign silver show a big falling off, being put in January at only $338,101, compared with $1,140,849 the same month last year. Domestic silver imports totaled $58,038 last month, and in January, 1914, $5,086. There were no foreign gold exports last month, nor in January, 1914. Domestic gold shipments last month totaled $639,000, compared with $6,788,486 in January of last year. Exports of domestic silver in January reached $4,351,506, and in January, 1914, $3,198,163. Foreign silver exported had a value of $20,360 in January, against $270,480 a year ago.

Duties collected on imports last month show a falling off from the corresponding month of last year. They totaled $8,204,161, while in the first month of last year the collections reached $11,010,085. Duties collected on withdrawals from warehouses in January are set down at $3,824,701, compared with $5,632,927 the corresponding month of 1914.

TREES STOP SUBWAY PLANS

Effort to Save Them Too Costly, Interborough Says.

The Interborough refused yesterday to agree to the modification of the plans for the Eastern Parkway subway, which had been suggested by the Public Service Commission on account of the fact that the original plans involved the destruction of a couple of rows of fine shade trees. The commission was willing to construct a double-decked structure at this point so as to make it narrow enough to avoid the trees.

The Interborough, however, has now refused to accept the new plan, because in the first place it would not be satisfactory from the operating standpoint, as it would necessitate the use of the eastbound local track between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues by all locals and such of the expresses as are to be diverted to the Nostrand Avenue branch, overloading its capacity.

The company anticipates that the cost of the work would be increased under the new plan by $1,000,000, which they consider is too large an amount to pay for the salvation of the trees.

John Fox, Politician, Left $126,552.

The supplemental accounting of the estate of John Fox, the politician, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Katharine O'Brien, the surviving trustee. It shows a total on hand of $126,552, of which $7,861 is in cash and $118,721 in bonds, mortgages, stocks, and personal chattels. There is an item of $58,000 in mortgages, and the bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company are valued at $39,425. No payments to the legatees have been made.

GOYA PICTURE BRINGS $5,500

Top Price Paid for a Portrait at Emiles Pares Sale—Total, $45,453.

Pictures disposed of in the evening brought the highest prices of the two sales yesterday of the retrospective art collection of Emiles Pares at the Anderson Galleries.

Goya's "Portrait of La Marquise de Sonora" struck the highest note, going to J. M. Stewart for $5,500. This was the portrait of a distinguished-looking dowager with softly fluffed white hair pushed back from the forehead. She was dressed in black with a white fichu crossing her bosom, and sat in a red chair. A green curtain is back of her. An antique triptych by the Master of Frankfort, commencement of the sixteenth century, the centre panel showing the "Marriage of St. Catherine," with angels holding musical instruments in the side panels, brought the second highest price, going to G. D. Barnes for $5,100.

"The Virgin Enthroned with the Infant Christ," by Cimabue, a panel from the Cathedral of Calahara, Spain, went to G. W. Arnold for $1,250, and "The Napkin of St. Veronica," by El Greco, from a convent in Seville, went to the same buyer for $1,100.

An interesting old "Portrait of a Spanish Nobleman," by Claudio Coello, seventeenth century, from the Castelar family, Madrid, went to B. F. Kuhn for $360; an Italian retable, end of the fifteenth century, subject "The Nativity," an upper panel showing the Christ and a female saint, the whole framed in carved wood of the period, 64 inches high by 34 inches wide, went to T. R. Cates for $700. The same buyer paid $550 for an old painting of the eleventh or twelfth century, the door of a sacristy, painted on both sides with subjects from the New Testament. An antique triptych of the Flemish school went to J. Franklin for $525, and a panel showing the "Virgin and Child," also Flemish, of the fifteenth century, from a convent in Pampeluna, for $500. Flemish painting, "A Vase of Flowers," by Van Dorin, from a noble family of Madrid, went to B. B. Wilson for $525.

A beautiful carved group, made from a single piece of wood, fifteenth century, from a convent at Burgos, Spain, went in the afternoon sale to J. J. Villard for $1,000. It shows the Virgin and Child on a donkey with St. Joseph gathering fruit from a branch on which are two angels. The bending branch makes a beautiful arch over the heads of the Mother and Child.

A band, Hispano Moresque of the Twelfth century, wrought with silver thread and set with Limoges enamels and rock crystals, from the Cathedral at Oviedo, went to Charles Vallient for $500, and a twelfth century book plaque of Limoges enamel, 6¾ inches high, the Virgin in relief, went to the same buyer for $230.

To J. Franklin for $520 went an end of the fourteenth century carved altar group, "The Mass of St. Gregory," 39 inches high, 10 figures in polychrome decoration with royal attributes in gold, from the Royal Santo Domingo Cathedral in Rioja. "The Resurrection" and "The Magdalen," original sixteenth century pieces of Limoges enamel, by Pierre Reymond, from a convent in Vittoria, went to B. G. Dery for $585.

The returns for the day were $17,960 and for the sale $45,453.

PARENTS SURRENDER CHILD.

Poverty Forces Couple to Give Little Daughter to Others.

There was a touching scene in the chambers of Courty Judge Humphrey, in Long Island City, yesterday when Mr. and Mrs. Eric G. Colson of Glen Morris, L. I., appeared before him to adopt Marie MacPhee, 3 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James MacPhee of 714 East Fiftieth Street, Manhattan. The parents had answered an advertisement stating that a daughter was wanted for adoption.

Although both the MacPhees signed the adoption papers, they seemed reluctant to part with their daughter, and said they would not have let her go except they did not have money to buy her food. The Colsons gave Mrs. MacPhee $50 to provide for temporary needs at least, and the little girl, smiling brightly, wearing a new set of furs and fondling a vanity box, left with her new parents.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Esskay, Sylvia, Mibelle, Bijou, and Halpern Waist Companies tendered a dinner to their sales and executive forces last night in the Yacht Room of the Hotel Astor. Charles B. Mandelbaum was Chairman and Joseph Malley toast master of the affair.

A business men's meeting will be held next Thursday in the rooms of the Pan-American States Association at the Hotel McAlpin. Short informative talks will be given by experts on existing trade conditions in the Latin-American republics and a general discussion will be had on the best means of developing business with South America.

Berg Bros., 478-482 Broadway will be closed next Monday, but their uptown salesroom in the World's Market Corporation Building, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, will be open.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a sharp upward movement during the early operations, prices gaining 2½@3¼c on active commission house buying, prompted by pronounced strength abroad and the large export sales on Thursday. The early advance was not sustained, however, and late in the day the market declined quite rapidly under heavy liquidation. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.69½ and No. 2 hard at $1.72, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.65½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.69½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.67⅞	1.67⅞	1.02⅝
July	....	....	1.38⅜	1.39⅛	.97⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.72⅞	1.68½	1.69½	1.69⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.63	1.61¾	1.61⅝	1.61⅞	.94⅛
July	1.36⅝	1.32⅛	1.32½	1.33½	.89⅜

CORN.

The corn market advanced about a cent a bushel early on extravagant estimates regarding the amount of export business done on Thursday, but much of the business reported lacked confirmation, and late in the day the market eased off under liquidation, closing ⅛ to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	79¼	77⅛	77⅛	75⅛	66⅜
July	80⅝	78⅞	78⅞	79⅛	65⅞

OATS.

The oats market advanced early with wheat and corn, but eased off late and closed ⅝c net lower. Export sales for the day were placed at 150,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63¼c; No. 4 white, 62½c; fancy clipped white, 66@66c; ordinary clipped white, 64½@65½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
May	60¾	59¼	59¼	59⅞	40⅛
July	56⅝	55¼	55¼	55⅞	39⅝

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was fairly steady early in the day, owing to a show of firmness in the lard market and on the early advance in grain, but when the grain market broke in the afternoon prices declined sharply, closing 4 to 8 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.00@7.15	7.00
February	....	....	7.00@7.15	7.05
March	7.12	7.08	7.05@7.08	7.09
April	7.14	7.10	7.08@7.09	7.14
May	7.13	7.08	7.07@7.09	7.12
June	7.23	7.21	7.20@7.21	7.24
July	7.33	7.25	7.25@7.26	7.32
August	7.42	7.33	7.33@7.35	7.40
September	7.51	7.46	7.44@7.48	7.52

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a steadier tone as a result of buying by commission houses, prompted by a steadier tone to the hog situation, but part of the early advance was lost in sympathy with the late decline in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000, estimated for Saturday, 18,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 18,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.65	10.55	10.62	10.57	10.77
July	10.80	10.75	10.80	10.75	10.95
Ribs—					
May	10.20	10.10	10.15	10.15	11.50
July	10.45	10.37	10.40	10.37	11.62
Pork—					
May	18.80	18.60	18.60	18.62	21.62
July	19.20	19.02	19.02	19.07	21.62

COFFEE.

Prices in the local market yesterday developed a heavier tone under liquidation and in absence of more than a scattered demand, and at the close of the day quotations were 12 to 17 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 24,500 bags. In the local spot market prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c and Santos 4s at 9¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	5.50@5.51	5.55
March	5.61	5.50	5.50@5.51	5.65
April	....	....	5.60@5.61	5.74
May	5.80	5.77	5.70@5.72	5.83
June	....	....	5.75@5.76	5.85
July	6.85	6.78	6.73@6.74	6.90
August	....	....	6.81@6.89	6.96
September	6.97	6.95	6.86@6.90	7.02
October	....	....	6.95@6.96	7.08
November	....	....	7.02@7.03	7.15
December	7.17	7.17	7.09@7.10	7.21

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,855 packages, including 526 packages in transit for export. Buying interest was much more in evidence and the market developed a decidedly firmer tone. The higher grades of fresh creamery advanced 1c, and stock cleaned up better on that basis. Fine firsts were also a little firmer, but from 90 points downward the market was fully supplied and showed no improvement to speak of. Held creamery very low. Renovated butter of fine quality is doing a little better. Ladles and packing stock steadier. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, ½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25¼c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 19@19½c; current make, No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 17@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,024 cases. Arrivals continued comparatively light and with a very close clearance the day before, the early deliveries yesterday were not sufficient to meet the most urgent needs of the trade. Under the call on Exchange, prices made further advance, and the market closed higher, but feverish and unsettled with a general knowledge that larger supplies are not far away and that any increase beyond the most urgent needs of the trade would be certain to throw prices downward. Storage eggs share in the improvement to some extent, but most holders are disposed to accept the present opportunity to sell them as freely as possible. Nearby eggs in light supply and firm, but whites are a little more plentiful than of late. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30½@31c; extra firsts, 29c; firsts, 26@29½c; seconds, 28@28½c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; checks good to prime, dry 19@20c; refrigerator, best 21@22c; undergrades, 15@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37c; defective, 34@36c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 31@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@30c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 37@38c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 33@35c; far Southern, 30@32c.

CLUE TO BANK THIEF FAILS.

Police Unable to Verify Story of Man Who Identified Visco.

Nicolas Visco, who was arrested in the Park National Bank, Fulton Street and Broadway, Manhattan, on Thursday when he tried to change a fifty-dollar bill of the same series as those comprising the $19,000 stolen from the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn last week, was brought to the Adams Street Court in that borough yesterday and held without bail on a charge of having part of the stolen money in his possession. His hearing was adjourned until Tuesday. The police have looked up Visco's record and find that he was arrested a year ago in Manhattan on a charge of picking pockets.

Before Visco was arraigned, the detectives obtained information from J. Edward Orr, head of a private detective agency in Brooklyn, which appeared like a strong clue in the robbery case. Orr produced a young man named Murray, who formerly did work for his agency, and who claimed he saw seven men divide a large sum of money on Saturday night in a room adjoining a boarding house on the west side in Manhattan, where he lived.

Murray was taken by the detectives to the prisoner's pen in the Adams Street Court and promptly pointed out Visco among several prisoners there as one of the seven men. After an investigation the detectives were convinced last evening that Murray was mistaken, as they were unable to verify his story. Visco gave his address as 100 Park Street, Manhattan.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andino, Michael—Knickerbocker Chocolate Co., $187.
Allen, Edward; Jule Cahn, and George Horn, Jr.—Thomas McMullen Co., $173.
Anderson, Jaywood L.—Manhattan Beach Development Co., $127.
Angel Construction Co.—W. W. Shupner, $526.
Ansaldi Co., Inc.—E. Shaw, $26,279.
Bendt, Adeline G.—City of N. Y., costs, $132.
Bantle, Konrad—F. E. Boehmcke et al., $377.
Brown, Harriet L.—Thomas H. Thomsen & Son, $272.
Birmingham, Stirling—E. S. Reynolds, $4,486.
Brinckerhoff, Daniel—A. Brinckerhoff, $494.
Bulless, Edw. J.—J. Durr, costs, $115.
Cohen, Louis—S. Hyman Co., $336.
Chartier, Mme. Berha—E. D. Floyd, $107.
Clark, Chas. C.—Brooklyn Trust Co., $218.
Cort, Nicholas—E. De Wolf et al., $128.
Crawford, Andrew and Gertrude—Pettit & Reed, $123.
Camp, Alice L.—E. S. Peck, $163.
Dubinsky, Sol., by guardian—Moran Towing and Transportation Co., costs, $107.
Dillon, Edw. J.—City of New York, $125.
David, Louis—A. Goodman et al., $188.
De Lamater, John W., and De Lamater Byrney Automobile Co.—S. H. Lewis, $243.
De Romano, Teresa W.—Smith, Gray & Co., $125.
Devaney, James—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $207.
Etzel, Frederick J.—F. L. Marshall, $302.
Eagan & Leake—J. F. Morgan, $160.
Friedlander, Philip M.—J. Annsewitz et al., $192.
Feinstein, Sam—Hoffberg Fur Coat Co., $137.
Frankel, David—D. Cohen et al., $399.
Finger, Jacob—J. Mermolstein, $377.
Groce, Bertrand L.—A. Nihleen, $122.
Giorgini, Amelio—P. Stern, $176.
Goldberg, Samuel E.—W. I. Cohen et al., $344.
Greenbaum, George—Greenwich Lithographing Co., Inc., $189.
George Sykes, Inc., and George Sykes—Wells & Newton Co. of N. Y., $662.
Hynes, Patrick, and John O'Donnell—Empire State Liquor Co., $131.
Hills, George F., and Stephen F. Hills Co.—Richmond Borough National Bank, $437.
George F. Hills Co.—Tottenville National Bank, $2,064.
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery—J. Kerzeich, $236.
Harmer, Alonzo T.—B. M. L. Ernst et al., $162.
Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $11,118.
Jacobson & Beigel, Inc.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $278.
Joel, Emanuel—City of N. Y., $127.
Judge, Michael J.—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., $208.
Kronart, Henry J.—Century Holding Co., $939.
Kahn, William—F. Forman, $143.
Krimke, William H., Rosie Krimke, Abraham Kornweiss, Esther Kornweiss, and Jacob Krimke—G. Wolf, $1,540.
John Pirkl Iron Works and John Pirkl—Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co., $421.
Laddon, Max A.—J. Hilton et al., costs, $107.
Levine, Max S.—J. Goldfinger et al., $129.
Lederer, Rachel—J. C. Wilmerding et al., $3,621.
Same—Same, $3,567.
Lackshin, Hyman—J. Alexander et al., $151.
Langer, George R.—J. A. McKenney, $271.
Larson, Walter and Bertha—A. Texter, $174.
Levenson Wrecking Co.—W. Lewis, $168.
Maher, James P.—A. Behrer et al., $234.
Miller, Theresa C.—West Side Bank, $1,063.
Michel, Herman—C. A. Schaefer, $170.
Mitchell, Charles, R. R. Co., $218.
McGinn, Joseph—A. L. McBirnie, $115.
Mack, Willard—H. F. Weber, Jr., $133.
M. Cowen Co.—J. Linker, $461.
McDonald, Balarad—D. Harcourt, $144.
Mayers, Samuel—C. Rump, $339.
Muller, Max, and Joseph Levy—People, &c., $300.
McCormack, James J.—Mutual Film Corp., $126.
N. Y. Ferrotype Co.—Seneca Camera Mfg. Co., $281.
Noble, Samuel, gdn.—Eugene Bourmonville Welding Co., costs, $107.
Olsen, Wm. E.—Smith, Gray & Co., $173.
Ostendorf, John J.—J. Weiskopf, $126.
Oppenheim, Max—Seventh Avenue Security Corp., $1,309.
Power, Edward H.—C. Weidenfeld, $8,670.
Perler, Hyman, gdn.—J. Isaac, costs, $125.
Perla, Salvatore, and Vincenzo Rapisardo—M. Cerrato, $354.
Pistaria, Tobias—F. Bruckner, $100.
Pickney, Orbert C.—F. M. Townsend, $310.
Parodi, Robert and Elvira—D. Parravicino, $131.
Popper, Joseph—D. M. Frank, $3,085.
Piantoni, Silvius—R. M. C. Wolfe, $164.
Radoff, Fannie—City of N. Y., costs, $114.
Rudolf, Harry—E. L. Richards, $1,796.
Rudolph, Otto and Hans—J. J. Laurence, Jr., $519.
Rudolf, Harry—E. L. Richards, $956.
Rechester Motor Fire Pump Co.—M. M. Geminmer, $1,322.
Russo, Michaele, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Sugarman, Oscar H., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $9,000.
Schnidl, Edmund P.—Waldorf Park Realty Co., $202.
Steiger, Geo. W.—Louis E. Neuman & Co., $149.
Seeley, Walter H.—P. F. Pinkham, $601.
Schulman, Samuel—Uptown Talmud Torah Ass'n, costs, $113.
Sperber, Jacob—L. Schwartz et al., $187.
Sheff, William—Western National Bank, $117.
Simone, Paul—Wulff Bros. & Muller, Inc., $271.
Smith, Loretta, admx.—City of N. Y., costs, $100.
Schiffer, Henry E. J.—John Simmons Co., $252.
Schmidt, Charles—J. G. Rauser, $268.
Tolkin, Simon—M. Munver et al., $457.
Thanet Realty Building Corp. Co., Max Rothbart, and Leib Guberman—Bregnan, Guberman & Co., Inc., $121.
Twenty-fifth Street Construction Co.—N. Y. Title Ins. Co., $175.
Sunset—N. Y. Edison Co., $915.
Uhlfelder, Simon A.—Colonial Metal & Refrigerator Co., $118.
Van Holland, Irene and Sidney Cohn—V. Romano, $347.
Wunder, Frederick—Apex Leasing Co., Inc., $412.
Woloski, Nathan—I. Hagler, $119.
Wolstood, James R.—R. J. Edwards, $527.
Warth, John F.—Smith, Gray & Co., $144.
Werner, August—Central Leasing Co., Inc., $144.
Walker-Whiteside Producing Co., Inc.—Realty Adv. & Supply Co., $278.

In Bronx County.

Buttner, Martha—E. Reichert, $135.
Centrifugal Pump Co.—S. Minskoff, $249.
Daily, Daniel J., as executor—A. Vecchio, $122.
Diesenberg, Theodore—E. Frayer, et al., $144.
Gifford Building Co.—Smada Realty Co., $517.
Keane, Frank M.—Lawson Piano Co., Inc., $547.
Kilobert Construction Co., Francis X. Kell, and Edward F. Shubert—G. W. Bancroft, $170.
Levy, Meyer—P. Stoopack et al., $118.
Nellson, Robert—M. Hughes, $4,090.
Popper, Samuel—C. Lippe, $1,169.
Rubenstein, Isidor—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $105.
Steiner, Samuel—A. Dominus, $319.
Schneider, Peter—Conron Bros. Co., $114.
Stein, George E.—G. H. Crozier, $190.
Thulman, John A.—Charles & Co., $153.
Ulrich, George P.—C. Dohm, $104.
Williamson, Eugene—G. G. Williamson, $1,324.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Harris, Jacob—Clandere Realty Co., Dec. 15, 1914, (vacated) $127.
Kull, Albert S.—E. Thomas, Feb. 6, 1915, (vacated,) $482.
Torkec, Kate and Anna Heller—People, &c., Oct. 27, 1914, (vacated,) $500.
Ashkindre, Jacob—W. Eager, Jan. 22, 1915, $200.
Chelborg, Cornelius S.—Weber Bunke Lange Coal Co., Nov. 13, 1911, $648.
Frankel, Joseph—I. Kraupen, Aug. 21, 1909, $638.
Frost, Harry S., Leonard H. Wood and L. Sherwood Palmer—B. M. Kaye, Dec. 25, 1914, $123.
Jamaica Slate Slag & Metal Roofing Co., and Joseph Kellow—G. C. Wedekind, Aug. 29, 1914, $193.
Lagomarsino, Vartholomeo, and George Canazza—E. M. Brown et al., Aug 17, 1899, $590.
Vaccarelli, Francis P. A.—C. F. Stromeyer & Co., Feb. 1, 1915, $646.
Kyles, Matthew—S. P. Kyles, Sept. 14, 1914, $125.
Lesser, Frederick—J Gillespie, June 5, 1914, $3,697.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO HANDLE LADIES' FLANNELETTE GOWNS ON COMMISSION BASIS. TERRITORY, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK STATE. NO APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED FROM INEXPERIENCED MEN.
LIBERTY MFG. CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
FLANNELETTE GOWNS SPECIALISTS.

A REPRESENTATIVE SALESMAN is open for a line of children's and juniors' colored wash dresses for the middle west; must be a line of merit and reliability; to such a line can absolutely guarantee a large business with the best concerns in the territory. L 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—A representative salesman is open for a line of children's and juniors' colored wash dresses for the Middle West; must be a line of merit and reliability; to such a line can absolutely guarantee a large business with the best concerns in the territory. L 64 Times.

WANTED, FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, LARGE QUANTITIES, BUT VARIETY, OF SILK AND COTTON WAISTS; SNAPPY STYLES. BRING SAMPLES. J. STORCH, 5TH FLOOR, 134-140 WEST 37TH ST.

SALESMAN
on cotton shirtwaists, $16.50 and $24, with large following, for the entire coast territory; only those with good record need apply. No others. Lion Waist Co., 16 West 22d St.

SALESMAN wanted for Middle West, to handle a crack-a-jack line of popular priced skirts; a big thing for the right party; salary and commission. Apply at once. L 53 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL LOT of fine check percales for sale very cheap; any quantity up to 5,000 yards. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

WANTED.—Cheap men's pants and khakis; can use quantity. L 62 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3¼@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Add Basement Departments.

For some time past the mills that make cheaper goods have noted a growing demand for their merchandise. These were not old accounts buying more than their usual quantities, but new customers who previously had confined their purchases to the medium priced fabrics. Lately several large retail stores have installed basement departments where the cheaper grades of clothing will be sold. This fact is regarded as significant of a changing condition that will mean a lowering of the average price paid for a suit of clothes.

Dollar Silk Hose Favored.

Manufacturers of silk hosiery for women who make goods that retail in the neighborhood of $1 a pair are enjoying a good call for their products just now, and it is said that it has been a long time since better values in these goods have been offered, if ever. There is a good call also for artificial silk hose that can be retailed at 25 cents a pair, but on the intermediate grades the demand is not all that it might be. Jobbing buyers do not seem wholly satisfied with the price reductions made on Fall lines of cotton hosiery, and are holding off in the hope that further cuts will follow. So far, it is said, initial buying for the coming season is about 50 per cent. behind that of last year.

Confirmation of Order.

The sudden advances which have been made on the lines of the leading factor in the piece goods market are taken by buyers to mean that the company is engaged on foreign army business to a greater extent than was generally understood. In the case of the latest opening, prices were jumped on certain fabrics the day after. There is no doubt but that the buying has been stimulated by this means, but the question is whether this artificial means of creating a brisk demand will not mean more than the usual cancelling later on. Some factors in the market believe it will, but others contend that the buyers who have been prompt in making their selections will congratulate themselves later for putting in their orders early.

Prints Hurt by Color Shortage.

The shortage in certain dyestuffs, which has caused cotton goods printers to withdraw several shades from their lines, is working considerable harm to the American export trade in prints. One of the leading houses yesterday received an order for forty bales of these goods from a South American source, and the manager said he would be lucky if he got five bales of the goods out in time for the delivery specified. Developments on the other side in the last two weeks or so have not added anything to the cheerfulness of the outlook. Reds and their offshoots seem to be the scarcest shades at this time, though an increasing shortage in the materials required for printing blues and blacks is told of.

Dispensing with Salesmen.

The salesman seems to have a hard lot ahead of him. In several branches of the women's wear trade, manufacturers have seen fit to dispense with the services. The latest field to take up the movement to eliminate the salesman is that of clothing. A manufacturer in this industry, who sees expenses cutting seriously into his profits, is determined to do away with the selling item in the very near future. His salesmen get a commission on sales of 7 per cent., but this, he finds, is more often 10 per cent. when certain allowances which the salesmen claim are made. How to bring down his costs is getting to be a serious question with the clothiers, and the case cited above

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.
Eight o'clock sharp.
PASTOR R. GRANT JOLLY
Topic:
"THE UNPARDONABLE SIN."
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
(Subway Columbus Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
16, 15, 17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
2 P. M.—Discourse by Pastor Brenneisen.
7:00 P. M.—Praise Service.
7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
Seats Free. No Collection.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON
will preach tomorrow; 11, "Has the Christian Word 'Salvation' Any Meaning for the Man in the Street?" 8, "Patience and Perseverance the Supreme Test of Character." Prayer meeting led by Mr. Eaton Friday night.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av. Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., pastor. 11, "The Heart of Lent." 8, "George Washington; His Work for His Country and the World." A copy of Stuart's portrait of Washington will be given to each person who attends.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs.; Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 46th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor preaches at 11 A. M.
Rev. E. H. DUTTON will preach at 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M.
Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE INVITATION THE CHURCH IS UNDER BONDS TO GIVE TO-DAY."
8 P. M.—"THE FALLACIOUS IDEA THAT THE CHURCH IS THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST; THAT OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS NOW RULING THE WORLD; OR, THAT THERE IS SUCH A THING AS A CHRISTIAN NATION."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—
JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"Times of Testing in American History." 8 P. M.—"The Value of a Man's Soul." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. D. Sherwood Dunn, Leader. Topic: "Mispah."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"A Religion Honest Enough to Accept the Truth."
8 P. M.—SUNDAY EVENING FORUM. "The Wage Problem." Prof. H. B. Woolston and Mr. Randall will speak. Questions answered.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th Street and Convent Ave.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Glorious Company of the Apostles."
8 P. M.—Rev. A. A. Shaw of Brooklyn.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Great Principle of Charity." Pastor's class 12:20, open to all.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M.—"The Value of Personality."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avenues,
Dr. Nehemiah Boynton preaching.
10:30 A. M.—"Fear and Trust."
7:45 P. M.—"Rock."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Holy Spirit."
4 P. M.—Devotional Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

LENOX AVE. CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
74 West 126th. Preaching 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
REV. GEO. B. STEWART, PASTOR.

Ethical Culture.

SPIRITUAL ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125.—Helen Temple Brigham speaks morning, evening. Evening theme, "Why Persecutest Thou Me?"

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park W. & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. Horace J. Bridges, Speaker. Subject: "Inspiration and How to Get It."
8 P. M.—Mr. Alfred W. Martin, Speaker. Subject: "Christian Science and Jesus."

Jewish.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE,"
FIFTH AV. AND 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN,
"CULTURE OF THE SPIRIT."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11.
Dr. WISE: "SHALL A MAN LIVE AGAIN?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "Religion—Burden or Blessing?"
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Immortality of Washington."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. —Rev. C. J. SMITH preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 78d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS AT THE FIRESide Church St. Andrew's, 76th St., W. Col. Av.—Topic at 8, Fourth Beatitude Under Fire, "The Hungry and Thirsty."

MADISON AVENUE,
Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
11 A. M.—Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Editor of the Toronto Globe. Subject: "George Washington and the Anglo-American Unity."
8 P. M.—Dr. S. Earl Taylor will give an Illustrated Lecture on "Missions in South America."

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Cor. 86th Street. Lecture, 10 am., Editor Norman Hapgood, "The Outlook for Progress Today."
8 pm., Edward Hagemond Hall on "Holland."

UNION CHURCH, 48th St., at Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister, 11 and 8. Strangers cordially welcomed.

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sunday, 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, Speaker. Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. W. John Murray. Subject: "God the Omnipresent."

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE,
1,919 Broadway, at 64th St., N. Y.
Sunday at 11:15: "WHAT JESUS SAID."
Friday at 8:15: "POWER THINKING."
Rev. W. Frederic Keeler.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.,
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN.
Sundays, 11:15, THE BILTMORE.
Subject: "DREAMS THAT COME TRUE."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker.
Subject: "The Three Great Initiations."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. West End Presby., Amsterdam, cor. 105th, 8 P. M., "The White Man's Alaska," illustrated by Dr. S. Hall Young. Thursday, Feb. 25, At 8, Illustrated World War Lecture, "Palestine—the Hebrew Ideal," Dr. Keigwin.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.
Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.; and at 4:30 P. M. Philip Allen Swartz, subject, "The Loss of the Unemployed."

"Come and see."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 6th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Ministerial Relief. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11, Dr. Work. 8, Rev. P. E. Erickson.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph., D., Assistant Minister.
The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M., and also at the Choral Service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., President of Princeton Seminary, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St.
Ministers. { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
AT THE AFTERNOON SERVICE the choir will sing the Lenten section of HANDEL'S "MESSIAH" and Liszt's Cantata, "THE XIII. PSALM."
Bible School at 9:45 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class, 10 A. M., Prof. Charles T. Terry, leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
Noon Service Every Weekday (except Feb. 22) 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—the Reverend Professor JAMES EVERETT FRAME, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the study of THE BIBLE FROM THE MODERN POINT OF VIEW (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room A. Open to the public, both men and women.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN
Church, corner 10th Street.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
8 P. M., Patriotic Service. Boy Scouts in attendance.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. Atterbury preaches 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion in Italian.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean GROSVENOR.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. MERCER G. JOHNSTON.
8 P. M.—Organ Recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Daily Service at 5 P. M., with short address. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. —Services 8, 10:15, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M. Organ Recital 7:30.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector.) 8 P. M., (the Rev. Frank Heartfield.) Short Daily Service, 12:10.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Litany, Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8, Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION
20th St. and 6th Av.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
11 A. M.—Festival Celebration.
Address by
Prof. Chas. W. Kent, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D., University of Virginia.
Subject: "Nationalization of the American Spirit." PUBLIC INVITED.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 36th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion, 11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4—25th Annual Service, Sons of the Revolution.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Preacher, Rev. A. R. Mansfield..... 11:00 A. M.
Evening Prayer..... 4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Service, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8.
Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

REV. KENNETH S. GUTHRIE,
at Church of Holy Apostles,
28th St. and 9th Av., 8 P. M., on "Is God My Friend or Enemy?"

ST. ANDREW'S,
5TH AV. CORNER 127TH ST.
REV. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR,
preaches at 11 A. M. on "Obey to Live." Rev. Dr. Gray, 8 P. M., on "China, Japan, and Philippines." Rectory every Wednesday night on "WHAT IS THE BIBLE?"

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Bible Lecture, Preacher, Rev. Warner F. Gookin.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.
8:15 P. M.—Illustrated Stereopticon Lecture on the Orient, Rev. S. N. Ussher.

DAILY LENTEN NOON-DAY SERVICES.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector —Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Archdeacon SPURR,) 11.
Holy Communion, 12.
Evening Prayer & Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Fr. Officer, O. H. C. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Milo Gates, D. D.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 94th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address (Rev. Geo. R. Van de Water, D. D.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV., 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong, Stainer's "The Crucifixion."
8—Mr. Norman Hapgood, "The Outlook for Progress Today."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E 29.
Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; 10:30, SERMON by Rt. Rev. Charles S. Olmsted, D. D., and ALSOP'S MASS. Vespers, 4 o'clock. Sermon, 8 P. M., by Rev. FATHER OFFICER, SSJE, who will also preach every night during the week, ("The LITTLE MISSION") at 8 o'clock and a.
DAILY SERMON AT NOON.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Litany.
11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. Preacher Feb. 22-26 incl., The Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Why Are We Tempted?"
8 P. M.—"The Sin of Silence."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner of 57th Street.
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"I Was a Stranger."
8 P. M.—"A New Religion."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas R. Brown, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Dr. Wilbert W. White, Leader.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Lenten Services, Friday, noon hour.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M. "The Thirteenth Psalm." Music by Mendelssohn.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION,
Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d.
Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader.
Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Tonight, Saturday, special meeting; admission free; CHRISTENSEN, Trance Psychic; every Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M.; Tuxedo Bldg., cor. 59th & Madison Ave.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Atlantis—the Sunken Continent," Dr. Carl Ramus.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. Public Lecture, Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Hellenback's Philosophy," by Edward Herrmann.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject, REALITY AND UNREALITY IN RELIGION. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the Messiah, Park Av. at 34th. —JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M. the seventh of his series on "Force vs. Non-Resistance." Subject: "The Practicability of Non-Resistance." 8:15 P. M., "Social Reconstruction, Relief, and Industry." Speakers, Mr. Bailey B. Burritt and Commissioner John A. Kingsbury.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at Eleven.
"Working-Class Religion and Morality."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th Street. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "Not by Bread Alone," and at 4:30 P. M., "America First." Thursday, Lenten Serv. 8:30; Organ Recital 4 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. JEREMIAH JENKS.
"OUR DUTY TO THE IMMIGRANT,"
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th & 8th Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

COSMOLOGICAL MEETINGS, 600 West 181st St., Thursday evenings at 8. Music by gifted artiste. Dr. Rivero, speaker. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Reopening Services, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 3:30 P. M., Consecration meeting, addressed by Rev. J. Gregory Mantle of London and Rev. R. Dunwoody Walker; 7:30 P. M., special addresses by Rev. R. Dunwoody Walker and Rev. J. Gregory Mantle.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St. Swami Bodhananda, "Heart for God and Hands for Work."—3 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street, Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Men Who Are Offended at Jesus." Evening subject, "Poor Boys Who Have Made a Fortune by Saving What Other Men Wasted." Eighth sermon in the series on "Success Through Self-Help."

Ethical Culture.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULture, Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. 11 A. M.—Mr. PERCIVAL CHUBB, "Modern Mis-education and the Way Out."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 on "The Survival of Personality After Death," second in the series on Life, Death, and Immortality. In the evening Mr. Charles Stelzle, Executive Secretary of the Interchurch Unemployment Committee, will speak on "A Man and His Work," the second in the series of Sunday evening addresses.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

INSTRUCTION.

Men desiring to be trained as
Motor Truck Drivers or as Chauffeurs
can get full information without any obligation or expense by talking with R. C. MACDONALD Saturday evening at the West Side Y. M. C. A.
AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
302 West 57th St., New York.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual Instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.
Free Information on all Schools. Amer. Sch. Assn., 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

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ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK.—IN THE matter of MORRIS SCHWARTZ, doing business as HUDSON WAIST COMPANY, to William M. Sullivan for the benefit of creditors.
In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Irving Lehman, Justice of the Supreme Court, County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Morris Schwartz, formerly doing business as Hudson Waist Company, 36 Allen Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward E. Hoenig, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February, 1915.
Dated, January 25th, 1915.
WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Assignee.
EDWARD E. HOENIG, Attorney for Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

TELEPHONE RATES MAY BE CUT SOON

Public Service Commission Ends Prima Facie Case and Is Ready to Order Reduction.

COMPANY MAY NOT CONTEST

It Is Disposed to Submit if Cut Is Not Too Great, John L. Swayze Says.

The up-State Public Service Commission yesterday concluded its prima facie case in the investigation here into the valuation of the physical properties of the New York Telephone Company, in an all-day session in the Metropolitan Tower, when the statement was made that there was no longer any doubt that New York City would soon be granted a substantial reduction in telephone rates. John L. Swayze, the Telephone Company's counsel, frankly admitted that the company now expected its rates to be cut by the commission.

The commission's next step will be to compile figures based on the reports of its experts and showing the total value of the telephone company's property. This, it was said yesterday, will be something between $75,000,000 and $96,000,000. After making this calculation the commission will decide upon the rate of return on the total valuation which they consider that the telephone company is entitled to annually. While the present commission has never before reached a conclusion on this point, it was stated yesterday that in previous inquiries by other commissions the rates had been fixed at varying percentages between 6 and 9 per cent.

Both the valuation and the interest, it is expected, will have been decided upon before the commission's next hearing in this city, which was set for Saturday morning, Feb. 27. Mr. Swayze announced yesterday that the telephone company would then state whether it would accept the valuation and rate of return without contest. He intimated that unless the demands are exorbitant, the company was disposed to meet the views of the commision and submit to the cut in rates without the expense of a legal fight.

The lawyers for both sides discussed the subject of a reduction in rates privately at luncheon recess after the hearing yesterday. The counsel for the telephone company, it was said later, expected that a cut of not less than $3,000,000 in the company's annual income would be ordered by the commission after next Saturday's meeting, which, added to the 10 per cent. reduction made last year, will equal a total cut of about $5,000,000 annually. It is understood that the reduction will probably be applied to the present scale for individual telephones instead of having the present toll zones enlarged.

Union N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, was on the stand all day yesterday, and was the only witness examined. He indicated that there is no danger to the company in abolishing the neighborhood rates it maintains in outlying districts at present. Mr. Bethell was questioned by M. H. Winkler, the lawyer who made the original complaint against the telephone rates.

Mr. Bethell said that he thought the telephone company was undercapitalized instead of overcapitalized. He was quizzed about the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Bell Company by the New York Company, but he said he had forgotten a number of the details of the transaction. He said the other companies were bought by the New York company "to facilitate the finances and give the public better service." Mr. Bethell said that in all cases of rate making one of the controlling factors had been the questions of giving the public the best service possible, at the same time making a fair return.

The witness was asked how many telephone companies he was President of at the present time and answered:

"Well, I think they've reduced me down to only one; but in the last ten years, at one time at least, I was President of fourteen or fifteen different companies."

He could not remember the dates when he had been President of various companies, he said. The only time when he showed a sign of being irritated by the examination was when Mr. Winkler was questioning him about selling new stock at par to stockholders, although it was not offered on the market at par.

"Now, there's nothing immoral in selling stock at par to your stockholders," said Mr. Bethell. "At least, a great many good business men see nothing wrong in it, although there is a difference of opinion on the subject."

The query, Mr. Bethell said, involved the question of moral turpitude. Mr. Winkler insisted that he had not meant it that way, and the difficulty was smoothed over by Chairman Decker of the commission. Asked how the public could be benefited by absorption of the smaller companies by the New York Company, Mr. Bethell said the facilities were improved and uniformity of service in all sections covered was obtained.

Mr. Swayze, interrupting President Bethell's questioner at one time when things seemed to be dragging, made a remark which was taken to indicate that the company officials were weary of the prolonged investigation.

"I assure you that the company's only desire is to go on serving the public and to get rid of this turmoil which has been going on in its different stages for two years," he exclaimed. Later, after it had been reported that an agreement by which the company would accept the proposed cut in prices had been practically reached, Mr. Swayze expressed great relief that the end was in sight. The attorneys for both sides agreed at yesterday's hearing on $5,000,000 as a fair estimate of the value of the real estate owned by the company, making it unnecessary for the State to go to the expense and delay of having this property appraised.

Bill for Cheaper Telephones.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A New York City telephone bill introduced today by Assemblyman Oliver provides that upon request the New York Telephone Company must install instruments in residences, for which there shall be a yearly charge of $30 for unlimited service.

SAYS "NO" TO HUGO.

Merit Board Refuses to Make Places in Secretary's Office Exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The new State Civil Service Commission today denied a personal request from Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo to put in the exempt class three places in the Automobile Bureau put in the competitive class by Gov. Glynn in the last days of his administration to protect the Democratic incumbents. Acquiescence by the commission would have given Secretary Hugo the chance to remove the Democrats and appoint Republicans. The jobs at stake are Chief of the Automobile Bureau, paying $3,000, and two deputyships, paying $2,700. The commission last week denied requests from the Secretary of State's office for transfer to the exempt class of the places of six inspectors and five cashiers in the Automobile Bureau.

"The classification in the competitive class of many positions during the months preceding a change in administration is open to serious criticism," said President Samuel H. Ordway, of the commission. "Positions should not be made competitive unless competition is practicable, but on the other hand, positions should not be made exempt unless such classification is mandatory."

HITS ADJOURNMENT PLAN.

Not Legislature's Chief Object, Senator Brown Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—With the Republican majority of the Assembly split wide open over the question of adjournment on April 2, President pro tem. Brown of the Senate today came to the aid of Majority Leader Hinman of the lower House, who is opposing Speaker Sweet's effort to close the session before the Constitutional Convention meets. While the Democrats have taken no open stand, it is believed that they will support a movement for an early adjournment because such a course will promote strife in the Republican ranks and because they believe that the less time the Republican steam roller rolls the fewer will be the Democratic casualties. Senator Brown today issued this statement:

"Whoever asks to adjourn the Legislature six weeks before the hour arrives will be accorded the honor of having made the motion to adjourn. While I believe the Senate knows enough to quit when it gets through, my conversations with Senators leads me to believe that they did not come to Albany in the belief that an immediate adjournment was the principal service they could render the State."

It is generally believed this statement means that any one in the Senate who proposes adjournment will be squelched promptly. Mr. Hinman has called a conference of the Republicans of the Assembly for Tuesday in the hope of defeating the resolution for adjournment before it comes on the floor of the Assembly, and thus make it impossible for the Democrats to support those members of the majority who would follow the Speaker.

"I have no quarrel with the Speaker," said Mr. Hinman today, "but I will refuse to support any motion to adjourn before we are sure we can finish our important tasks by April 2. I don't know what the Speaker aims at. I don't doubt his sincerity, but I refused to introduce his resolution because I think it unwise. This Legislature has only started on its really big work, and the most important thing the members can do is stay in Albany and take time to do the work well. There has been too much slipshod legislation in this State."

The passage of the adjournment resolution would throw in the last two weeks the great mass of unfinished and important legislation into the Assembly Committee on Rules which Speaker Sweet controls.

Denies Rochester 3-Cent Fares.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Public Service Commission today denied the application of the city of Rochester to compel the New York State Railroad Lines to grant a three-cent fare in the five-cent zone of that city in rush hours. It was estimated by the commission that such an order would reduce the returns of the lines to 4.55 per cent. on their investment and this was held to be too small.

Wants English-Speaking Conductors

Special to The New York Times.

AIBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A train conductor who does not understand the time tables of his road or cannot speak the English language would lose his job by the passage of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Malone, which provides that railroads employing such conductors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Engineers, firemen and trainmen also are included in the provisions of the bill.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Washington's Birthday
Week End in
Beautiful Westchester
Spend Saturday to Tuesday at
Hotel Gramatan
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Dinner and Ball, Monday Eve.
Daily Concerts
Special Holiday Cuisine
28 Minutes from Grand Central

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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On the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months.
CAPACITY 600 · ORCHESTRA · DANCING

SPECIAL
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY RATES.
ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.
Bookings being made for Washington's Birthday.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. BUKEYSER, Manager.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. During February, representative direct from hotel at 500 Fifth Avenue.
W

Important Features in Tomorrow's Sunday Times

Further Discussion of the Subject

Should Women Vote in New York State

giving views of readers on both sides.

The Magazine Section will contain the following:

The Peace of the World
By H. G. Wells

French Chateau's Secrets Made German Empire Possible
By a Veteran Diplomat

A Visit to Kitchener's Great Camp
By C. Arnold Slade

Fatalism and War
By Prof. Ralph B. Perry of Harvard

War and Our Latin American Relations
By Huntington Wilson
Former Assistant Secretary of State

India's Attitude Toward the War
By Lajpat Rai

How Germans Might Capture New York
By Gen. Francis V. Greene

German Suggests European Union
By Franz von Liszt of University of Berlin

Impressions of the Passing Show

To Protect Government Workers
By Treadwell Cleveland, Jr.

America's Share in Russian Reforms
By Isabel Hapgood

Our Laws Are Contracting Our Energies
By George W. Perkins

Boxes Worth Their Weight in Gold

Socialist Blames the Masses
A Talk with Congressman Meyer London

How Our Moving Picture Plays Are Censored

Our College Student Has Changed Greatly
An Interview with Prof. John Erskine

Drawings by Masters on Exhibition

A Page in Lighter Vein

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Times Square, New York

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Decisions:

A. P. Hinton et al, applts, v. G. E. Boggart, respt.—Judgt. reversed and judgt. ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J.; Hotchkiss and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

S. J. Stiebel et al, applts., v. Edmund Lissberger, respt.—Judgt. affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Irving L. Ernst, as trustee, &c., applt., v. Terminal Clearing House Association, respt. —Judgt. affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

R. Gavrilutz, respt., v. J. K. Savage, applt. —Judgt. and order affd., with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

J. P. Clark, respt., v. Bird S. Coler et al, appits.—Judgt. affd., with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

D. Jennings, respt., v. McNulty Bros., impd., appit.—Order affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. J. McLaughlin, respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., appit.—Judgt. and order affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

He Broome and Spring Sts., &c.—Orders affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Blau, applt., v. City of N. Y., respt.—Judgt. affd., with costs on opinion of Greenbaum, J. Order filed.

Carnegie Trust Co., respt., v. S. H. Kress, appit.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Winterer, respt., v. C. A. Baechtold, appit.—Judgt. affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. M. Stadler, respt., v. J. Everard's Breweries, appit.—Judgt. and order affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Cohen as admr., appit., v. J. McNulty, respt.—Judgt. affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. McGowan, applt., v. O'Brien Construction Co., respt.—Judgt. and order affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. Meighan, respt., v. L. E. Rohe et al., the People, &c., appit.—Judgt. reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

R. H. Barranger, applt., v. James Butler, Inc., respt.—Orders affd, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Tashjian, as admx., respt., v. E. A. Spongeman, applt.—Judg. and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event on the ground that the finding of defendant's negligence and of decedent's freedom from contributory negligence are against the evidence. (Ingraham, P. J., concurring in result.) Settle order on notice.

H. N. Baruch, respt., v. R. W. Buckley et al., appit.—Judg. affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

T. N. Stevens, respt., v. D. W. Meredith, appit.—Judg. affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. E. Hunt, respt., v. P. Armstrong, applt. —Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

P. de M. Betts, respt., v. E. M. Betts, appit.—Order affd., without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Re Mt. Hill, deceased.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

J. Epstein v. Miller.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. H. Sarafian v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

B. Noa v. G. Lappes et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order signed.

J. W. Bermant v. M. S. Keveney.—Application granted. Order signed.

Robinson Clay Products Co. v. J. Thatcher & Son.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. J. Fensterer v. Pressure Lighting Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

L. Leavitt v. Pittsburgh Can Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order signed.

M. Schaffer v. Pressure Lighting Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

F. Hoffman v. St. James Bldg., Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. M. Haradon v. Standard Oil Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Northern Bank of N. Y. v. M. Lowenstein et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

N. Y. C. Advtg. Co., v. Rosa Greenberger.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re L. T. Noonan.—Referred to the Hon. H. A. Ghiderseeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Arostino H. Montegriffo, Jr.—Referred to the Hon. J. J. Freedman, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Clifford L. Beare.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

T. Sanders, Jr., v. T. Barnaby.—Motion granted.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Page, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C.-J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Gavegan, J.—Re Brewer —Robert C. Marrin. Shea & Reinhart—Charles H. Murray. Re Schwartz—Thomas S. Brown.

SUPREME COURT.—Page, J.—Goddard & O'Connor—Charles E. Heydt. Siegbert & Lawrence—John H. Rogan. Re Saudinger—Samuel J. Wagstaff.

SUPREME COURT.—Davis, J.—Lieberman & Koulewitch—Joseph I. Green.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Page, J.—Max M. Warburg & Joseph Fleischman—Daniel Greenwald.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schmuiz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Heights City of N. Y.—Joseph P. Hennessy, Tryon Av. Realty Co.—Joseph Co., Castleville E. Loewus. Karlebach & Frank—John J. Hynes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Decisions:

P. Gallagher, &c., rspdt., v. Pitts. Contr. Co., applt.—Motions denied.

L. Hall, &c., pltff., v. Fifty-second St. Storage House et al., def.—Motion for stay granted.

C. Weidenfeld, pltff., v. Alfredo B. Adams and Guerrero Mines Co., def.—Motion denied.

P. Blake, rspdt., v. Village of Cornwall, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; no opinion.

G. E. Blakeslee, applt., v. Int. Motor Co. et al., rspdts., (Appeal No. 1.)—Judgment affirmed, with costs; no opinion.

Same, (Appeal No. 2.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion.

Same, (Appeal No. 3.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion.

J. M. Clark, rspdt., v. Eliza V. Walker, def., City of New York, applts.—Order of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion.

Commercial Trust Co., rspdt., v. Walter A. Peck et al., def., Christopher C. Firth, rspdt., and Maria A. Bird, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; no opinion.

M. Fairchild, applt., v. Scarsdale Estates, rspdts.; White Plains Development Co. and Guardian Trust Co., applts., et. al., def. —Judgment of foreclosure affirmed, without costs, but judgment reversed so far as it decides the issue proffered by the White Plains Development Co.

W. W. Farley, &c., rspdt., v. Charles Buchmuller and Illinois Surety Co., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; no opinion.

Northern Bank of N. Y. v. M. Lowenstein et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

P. Federman, applt., v. Carl Rieger, respt. —Judgment modified.

Re appraisal of estate of William Beal, deceased, Thaddeus Beal, &c., appit., Controller of State, rspdt.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Orange County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion.

Re appointment of Phoebe A. D. Boyle as executor, &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs against the appit., opinion per curiam.

Re petition of W. W. Farley to cancel liquor tax certificate of John Darmstadt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion.

Re judicial settlement of Sarah S. Holzworth, &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County so far as appealed from reversed.

Same.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County reversed.

P. Keery, rspdt., v. Oscar Daniels Co., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs; no opinion.

J. Lehr, pltff.-appit., v. Edgemere R. Co. def.-appit., et al., def.—Judgment affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party; no opinion.

V. Longo, rspdt., v. Philip Federman, appit., and Carl Rieger, def.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; no opinion.

M. Marshall, &c., appit., v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co., rspdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

G. Oussani, rspdt., v. J. Oussani, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion.

W. O. Ross, applt., v. M. J. Prendergast, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; no opinion.

M. Ryder, K. Ryder, and R. Ryder, rspdts., v. M. A. Kennedy, &c., applt.; Kate B. Stege, &c., et al., rspdts.—Interlocutory judgment of the County Court of Kings affirmed, without costs except as to the guardian ad litem.

White Plains Dev. Co., applts., v. Emma Reed et al., def.; Scarsdale Estates, rspdts. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

W. J. Elliott Co., Inc., rspdt., v. Lillian E. Tapscott and E. Louise Tapscott, applts. —Judgment of the County Court of Nassau County reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs; opinion per curiam.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bourke Cockran Gives Washington Home in Trade for Washington Heights Apartment—Fulton Street Sale — Plaza Hotel a Buyer — Lambs Club to Build—Bronx Deals.

Several good deals in different parts of the city, including one in the downtown section, on Fulton Street, imparted an active trend to the realty market yesterday.

Of particular interest, in that it involved in a trade one of the finest residences in Washington, was a transaction by which W. Bourke Cockran became the owner of a recently completed apartment in the upper Washington Heights section. In part payment for the Manhattan parcel Mr. Cockran gave his Washington home, on a plot 62 by 120 feet, at the corner of O and Sixteenth Streets. It was purchased by him when he was a Congressman from this city, and has been held at $110,000.

The new owner of the Washington house is Irving Judis, President of the Hilliard Construction Company. He took it in part payment for the six-story apartment on the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 161st Street 102.2 feet on the avenue by 140 on the street. It is said to have been held at about $300,000. The property was part of the Loyal L. Smith estate bought by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum a few years ago and resold to builders. Mr. Judis also owns the apartment on the northwest corner of 162d Street and the same avenue, for which negotiations are said to be pending. The broker in the Cockran-Judis deal was Leopold Weil.

Investor Buys Fulton St. Landmark

An interesting deal in the old Fulton Market section was reported yesterday by the Charles F. Noyes Company, who sold for John Munro 20 Fulton Street, southwest corner of Front Street, a five-story and basement store and loft building, covering a plot of 3,100 square feet, with frontages of 56 feet on each thoroughfare.

The property is purchased free of mortgage. The asking price was $100,000. Stoddard & Mark represented the purchasers. The Noyes Company has been appointed agent. The purchaser will hold the property as an investment.

Plaza Hotel a Buyer.

The sale is rumored of the building at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street to Bernard Reinecke, President of the Plaza Operating Company. The property, 25 by 100.5 feet, adjoins the Plaza Hotel, and is occupied by a six-story building. It has been owned for many years by Albert W. Sire, President of the Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Company. It is said the sale has been closed for about $200,000. The Shres still own 5 West Fifty-eighth Street, adjoining the hotel on that side.

Investor Buys Heights Apartment.

An investor has purchased from Susan Devin the five-story apartment house with stores, on the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 184th Street. The house occupies a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and 35 feet on 184th Street. The seller secured the property in foreclosure proceedings for the auction figure of $52,000.

The Lambs to Build $250,000 Addition.

A six-story addition to the Lambs clubhouse on West Forty-fourth Street is to be built at a cost of almost $250,000. The present structure now occupies a plot 37.6 by 100.5 feet at 128 and 130 West Forty-fourth Street.

Several years ago the club secured title to the adjoining property at 132 and 134, occupied by private dwellings having a frontage of 39.9 feet. The façade of the new structure will be an exact counterpart of the present building.

To carry out the building plan the M. Morgenthau, Jr. Company has procured from the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn a building loan of $300,000. The club has agreed to make a payment of $100,000 at the end of the first year and $25,000 per annum thereafter until the mortgage matures in five years.

Apartment to Adjoin Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The B. A. & L. Realty Company took title yesterday, subject to a mortgage of $135,000, from the Baltimore Realty Company, to the seventy-five foot plot at 13 to 17 West Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The new owners obtained a building loan of $310,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for a nine-story apartment to be erected there. They also gave back an additional mortgage of $75,000 to the former owners.

Bronx Sales.

The one-story taxpayer at 2,256 Crotona Avenue has been purchased by D. Schoen from W. D. Murphy and Margaret Gleason for investment.

Henry Morgenthau Company sold to David Kraus the vacant plot, 138 by 84, at the junction of West Farms Road and Bryant Avenue, and has taken in exchange the seven-story corner of 173d Street and Fulton Avenue, a four-story apartment house, on a lot 28 by 95.

The Hunts Point Realty Company sold to David Kraus the southwest corner of Longfellow and Seneca Avenues, 25 by 100, and has taken in exchange the southwest corner of 174th Street and Fulton Avenue, 18.9 by 90.

Catherine H. Jennsen sold to Jacob A. Michel, for investment, the five-story flat, occupying a plot 45 by 100, on the northwest corner of 171st Street and Brook Avenue.

Gaines & Roberts apartment house operators, have purchased from Francis P. Keil a plot fronting 188 feet on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 111.6 on Fordhm Road. The site will probably be improved with an apartment house.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Augusta Carlson a plot 60 by 96, west side of Twenty-third Avenue, 80 feet south of Eighty-sixth Street.

Lease in Old Shopping District.

The five-story building at 56 and 58 West Twenty-third Street, formerly the home of Bonwit, Teller & Co., has been leased by a newly formed corporation known as "The House of Free Sugar." The new company is capitalized at $125,000, and represents a syndicate of Western men.

The entire building is to be fitted out as a retail grocery, and, as the name implies, the plan is to distribute sugar free of cost to purchasers of other articles.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. negotiated the lease, which is for a long term of years, at an annual rental of about $30,000.

Commercial Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Peter J. Dooling the store at 501 Columbus Avenue to Andrew Davey, also for Charles Pelgram, the store at 2,453 Broadway, to the Wright Laundry.

Pepe & Brother have leased for the Elena Realty Corporation the premises at 90 South Washington Square to Miss Elizabeth Dunlap, for a term of years, said premises to be occupied as studio apartments.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased for Edward Margolies for a term of years Duncan Fraser, Inc., now located at Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, the second floor store at 603 Fifth Avenue.

Schindler & Liebler have leased for John Siefke the buildings 1,353 and 1,355 Third Avenue, and for Adeleine Connelly the building 1,357 Third Avenue to Jesse Simon for a public market for a term of years at an aggregate rental of over $25,000. And for Jacob Wertheim the store at 1,396 Third Avenue to Philip Holtz for a gentlemen's furnishing business.

William A. White & Sons have rented to Meyer London, temporarily, the entire building at 292 South Street for Parke, Davis & Co.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for Henry Metcalf the store at 783 Broadway to the Union Stationery Company, now at 61 East Eighth Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased furnished for Henry F. Shoemaker to R. C. Hanford the five-story American basement residence, 20 by 100 feet, at 24 East Fifty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Susie Scott Hall the three-story and basement dwelling at 128 West Sixty-fifth Street to Mary McCall.

County Dwellings Leased.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the large shore-front property of Dr. Herman B. Baruch at Kings Point, Great Neck, L. I., to a client for the coming season.

Nichols & Hobbie have leased for Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, his property on Cedar Lane, Ossining, to Louis Lichtenhein of the banking firm of Lichtenhein & Stern of this city. The place, consisting of twelve acres of land, large dwelling, cottage, greenhouse, garage, &c., has been taken by Mr. Lichtenhein for two and one-half years.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated a first mortgage of $4,500 at 5 per cent. for a term of years on the three-story and basement private house, 184 East Ninety-third Street, near Lexington Avenue.

New East Side Apartment.

George and Edward Blum have filed plans with the Tenement House Department for a nine-story apartment house to be erected on a plot 56.6 by 100.5 for the Antler Realty Company, Joseph E. Goldberg, President, as owners, on the north side of Forty-ninth Street, 145 feet east of Lexington Avenue. The building will contain four apartments on a floor, with janitor's apartments and servants' rooms in roof pent-house.

Four Blocks of Apartments.

Negotiations are now under way for the construction of four entire block fronts of high-class apartments in Mapleton Park, near the Twentieth Avenue subway station.

It is understood that a syndicate of prominent Brooklyn and Manhattan builders expect to close their negotiations next week with a certain lending institution in Manhattan, when ground will immediately be broken for the construction of these apartments.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 476 and 478, n s, 50 ft e of Wooster, 100x50 to Wooster St, (62) x24.11x irr0x124.11x50, six-story loft and store building; Bank for Savings against Charles Martin et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $76,997.33; taxes, &c., $1,686.40; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

Amsterdam Av, 1,487, e s, 75 ft n of 133d St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; City Real Estate Co. against Herrmann Realty Co. et al., action 1; Harold Swan, attorney; C. P. Rogers, referee; due, $7,247.09; taxes, &c., $271.20; subject to prior mortgage of $22,000; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

Amsterdam Av, 1,489, e s, 100 ft n of 133d St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; City Real Estate Co. against Herrmann Realty Co. et al., Action 1; Harold Swan, attorney; C. P. Rogers, referee; due, $7,333.98; taxes, &c., $645.50; subject to prior mortgage of $23,000; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

1st Av, 2,414, e s, 50.6 ft s of 124th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; J. A. Sullivan against C. Bloch et al.; Dressinger & Dressinger, attorneys; S. Farrell, referee; due, $9,024.20; taxes, &c., $543.50; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

Interior parcel at a point 65 ft n of Horatio St and 65 ft e of 4th St, 1¼ in x16.8x2⅝ in x16.8; Gertrude Malbin against J. F. Gahn et al.; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $100.

By Samuel Marx.

124th St, 356 West, s s, 88 ft e of Morningside Av, 27.10x100.11, five-story flat; A. M. Heinshaimer et al., trustees, against Anthony Kappes et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; M. J. Dalberg, referee; due, $24,902.12; taxes, &c., $338.30; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $23,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

112th St, 33 West, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; A. E. Macy et al, trustees, against Sadie Schwartz et al; Davison & U., attorneys; F. A. O'Neill, referee; due, $21,002.71; taxes, &c., $600.80; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 606 West, s s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Duncan Smith et al, trustees, against S. M. Stiasny et al; L. S. Tenney, attorney; Louis Exstein, referee; due, $12,745.03; taxes, &c., $187.50; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Ash St, e s, 200 ft n of Watson Av, 100x100; Ash St, e s, 100 ft s of Watson Av, 100x200; Hazel St, w s, 400 ft s of Watson Av, 200x100, to Courtlandt Av v Vine St, n e corner Troy Av, x—; Vine St, s e corner of Troy Av, 100x100; Sycamore St, e s, 200 ft s of Albany Av, 200x100; A. V. Taylor against M. E. Mortensen et al; Action 1; De La Mare & Mc. attorneys; H. Knoeppel, referee; due, $5,147.43; taxes, &c., $1,950; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $1,545; to the plaintiff for $5,650 over prior liens.

Hazel St, w s, 200 ft s of Watson Av, 200x100; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $1,397.32; taxes, &c., $850; to the plaintiff for $1,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 490 East, s s, 850 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat; Eliza Dunham et al, executors, against Lena Pahls et al; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; James C. Brady, referee; due, $80,093.72; taxes, &c., $354.77; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Clinton Av, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100x 24.7x100, vacant; Arthur Sampis against Lawrence Kronenberger Construction Co. et al; W. E. Sammis, attorney; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $3,891.62; taxes, &c., $120.36; to Frederick Wein for $4,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Nelson Av, w s, 225 ft n of Brandt Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; John Davis, Montclair, N. J., owner; Edward J. Byrne, 148th St. and Willis Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BAXTER ST, 146, w s, 25x72x25x75 s s; Centre St, 214, e s, 25x71.2, except part taken for street 25x80.6x25x80.11 s s; Etagloc Holding Co. to Joseph P. Greaves, Spring Valley, N. Y., and Harold F. Sutton, Babylon, L. I., executors Helen D. Winans, (mtg $35,000.) Feb. 1; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St.....$1

BEEKMAN PLACE, 37, e s, 20.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x100; Celia Minzesheimer to Marcus Schlossman, 208 East 34th St, (mtg $14,000.) all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, Max Silverstein, 206 Broadway $100

BOWERY, 54 and 54½, w s, 50 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; William Kramer's Sons' Realty Co. to Citizens Savings Bank, 56 and 58 Bowery, Feb. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000

MANHATTAN AV, 141, w s, 167.8 ft n of 105th St, 16.4x75; Dora Hirshfeld to F. J. Steindler Co., West 98th St, (mtg $8,500.) Feb. 18; attorneys, Horwitz & R.....346

Broadway $13,500

MANHATTAN AV, 124, e s, 84.3 ft n of 100th St, 17x70; Jennie A. Tash to Mary D'Halluin, 2 West 104th St, (mtg $8,000.) Feb. 18; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

PRESCOTT AV, 1, n e s of Bolton Road, runs n e 114.2 x s e 82.3 x 81.9 to Seaman Av x s w 188.8 to e s Bolton Road x n on curve 128.6 to beginning; George B. Hayes to Annie Bruns, 422 Madison Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Frank W. Bruns, 423 Madison Av $100

16TH ST, 329 East, n s, 179 ft e of Livingston Place, 26.6x92; Charles S. Porter, trustee in bankruptcy of Joseph Liebling, bankrupt, to David Silva, 801 West End Av, all taxes, all liens, Feb. 18; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway.....$50

17TH ST, n s, 290 e of Avenue A, 20x92; Cora S. Morse to West 82d St. Realty Co., 355 West End Av, Feb. 1; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.....$1

25TH ST, 44 and 46 East, s s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 50x98.9; City Real Estate Co. to John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co., 157 East 81st St, Feb. 16; attorneys, Woodford, B. & D., 1 Madison Av.....$1

42D ST, 361 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Deborah Husted to Lillian E. Rattey, 80 Morningside Drive, quitclaim, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

55TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.5; Baltimore Realty Co. to B. A. & L. Realty Co., Inc., 15 Broad St, (mtg $135,000.) all liens, Feb. 19; attorneys, Arnstein & Lehr, 128 Broadway $100

116TH ST, 205 East, n s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100x irregular; Charles S. Porter, trustee in bankruptcy of Joseph Liebling, bankrupt, to Annie Aaron, 150 Bay 82d St, Brooklyn, all taxes, all liens, Feb. 18; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway..$50

116TH ST, 209 East, n s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.10; Charles S. Porter, trustee in bankruptcy of Joseph Liebling, bankrupt, to 206 East 116th Street Realty Corporation, 100 Broadway $50

134TH ST, 190 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; James Ross to Charles E. Hall, 2,009 3th Av, (mtg $13,000.) Feb. 9; attorney, T. G. Ennever, 182 Nassau St..$1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 118.11 ft n of 165th St, 82.11x112.5; Philip K. Sweet to John D. Hass, 247 West 102d St, (mtg $55,000.) Feb. 17; attorneys, Appell & T., 51 Chambers St $100

BRIGGS AV, 2,675, w s, 339.5 ft n of 194th St, 18.9x91.11; William H. Wright & Son, Inc, to Edna W. Ogden, 2,663 Briggs Av, (mtg $6,000.) Feb. 3; attorney, W. H. Wright, 351 West 141st St.....$1

BRIGGS AV, 2,675, w s, 18.9x91.2; same to same, (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 3; attorney, same.$1

BROOK AV, n w corner of 171st St, 100x45.4; Catherine H. Jennsen to Jacob W. Mitchell, 431 Audubon Av, (mtg $63,100,) Feb. 18; attorneys, Leventritt, C. & N., 111 Broadway $1

BROOK AV, 462, e s, 24.11x100; Ida Afrowitz to Bryant Construction Co., Inc., 1,509 Bryant Av, (mtg $17,000,) Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Bryant Construction Co. to Jennie Zipkin, 462 Brook Av, (mtg $17,-000.) Feb. 19; attorney, same.....$100

CORNELL, AV, n s, 160 ft e of Old Road, 25x100; Henry K. Davis, referee to Tobey Mendelson, 1,020 Faile St, Feb. 17; attorney, H. Mendelsohn, 1,020 Faile St.....$100

CORNELL, AV, n s, 135 ft e of Old Road, 25x100; Same to Same, Feb. 17, same attorney $300

DECATUR AV, e s, 80.4 ft s of 197th St, 119.8x irregular; John P. Dunn, 2,384 Creston Av, et al, to Beneson Realty Co., 1,481 East 152d St, (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 617 and 619, n s, 38.2x100; Nat Weston to Alfred Olenick, 315 West 115th St, (mtg $28,500,) Feb. 2; attorney, S. A. Sugerman, 80 Nassau St..$100

EAST ST, s s, at e s of land of Charles Meade, 100.4x114.1, City Island; Mary A. R. Bush to William J. Bush, 100 Chauncey Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1914; attorney, William J. Bush, 100 Chauncey Av, New Rochelle, N. Y.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of Bush St, 99.10x93.11; Thomas H. Whitely to Emma F. Whitely, 2,015 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

GROVE HILL PLACE, e s, 30.2 ft s of Liberty Av, 29.1?x52.11; Mary T. Rennant to Jacob Marx, 170 West 74th St, Feb. 15; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St....$1

HOUGHTON AV, 2,140 and 2,142, s s, 49.11x108; Poplar Realty Co. to Morton M. Green, 3,078 Perry Av, (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 31, 1914; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Morton M. Green to Anthony Reale, 2,446 Prospect Av, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 5; same attorneys.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Anthony Reale to James A. Clynes, 202 16th St., Jersey City, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 7; same attorneys.....$100

HOUGHTON AV, 2,144 and 2,146, s s, 49.11x108; Richard H. Arnold to James A. Clynes, 102 16th St, Jersey City, (mtg $3,500) Jan. 11; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 265, e s, 27.8x irregular; William H. Wright & Son., Inc., to Florence M. Wright, 2,549 Valentine Av, (mtg $4,480,) Feb. 3; attorney, William H. Wright, 351 East 141st St.....$1

LONGFELLOW AV, n e s, 139.6 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x irregular; Lyman Perry to Absar Realty Co., 919 Fox St. (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 5½, Block 2,095, tax map; Bernard J. Isacke, referee, to William Mehlich, 255 East Kingsbridge Road, Feb. 15; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$400

LOTS 92 and 93, map of J. J. Gleason; Christian Wilhelm to James A. Clynes, 202 16th St, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $3,000.) Dec. 22, 1914; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St, & Bronx Boulevard and Concourse, on s by Tudor Place, on w by Walton Av; also block bounded on n by Tudor Place, on e by Grand Boulevard and Concourse, on s by McClellan St, on w by Walton Av; also block bounded on n by 167th St, on e by Walton Av, on s by McClellan St, on w by Gerard Av; Newbold Morris against Frederic Ashton de Peyster et al, (partition suit;) attorney, T. McIlvaine.

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FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250

$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 8 minutes from Av. J. Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

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Five and six large, light rooms. Elevator, electricity. Telephone. New house, latest improvements. Best service. Rent, $60, $75. Only responsible tenants. Supt.

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Three blocks west of 180th St. Subway station; elegant 6 rooms; corner apartment; two baths; separate entrance; rent, $45; suitable
DOCTOR or DENTIST.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of Buchhalter & Welssman, notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 18 University Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of infants' headwears, caps, piece goods, trimmings, raw materials, machines, fixtures, &c.

NATHAN NATELSON, Assignee.

ALBERT & ALBERT, Attorneys for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX LITWINOFF, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells on the 2nd day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. at 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, Trustee, assets of the above named bankrupt consisting of tables, chairs, safe, screens, &c., and a small stock of wines.

2 Forms of Deeds Filed. Parcel 20, 68 William Street, New

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Pressure continues abnormally high over the eastern half of the country, and it is relatively low west of the Rocky Mountains. This distribution has resulted in generally fair weather, except in the South Plains States and the Pacific States, where there were showers, and in the South Rocky Mountain region, where there were scattered rains and snows.

Temperatures have not changed materially in any section, continuing above normal over the greater part of the country.

The weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the Northwest. In the Lower Mississippi Valley and the South Plains States the weather will be unsettled with local rains, and there will be local rains and snows in the Southern Rocky Mountain region.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	32	26	4 P. M.	33	39
6 A. M.	32	24	6 P. M.	30	38
9 A. M.	34	31	9 P. M.	28	36
12 M.	31	35	11 P. M.	26	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 2 A. M. yesterday was 26, at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature 40 degrees at 4:10 P. M., minimum 23 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity 55 per cent. at 8 A. M., 30 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.56 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.47 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:20—248 E. 117 St.; Isaac Cohen.....Slight
2:15—262 W. 47 St.; Morris Schwartz..Slight
3:15—433 E. 17 St.; Henry Furschner..Slight
5:25—180 3 St.; Jacob Solomon.....Slight
10:05—Front of 340 Greenwich St.; (auto.
C. E. Brown.....None
11:30—324 8 Av.; Benjamin Weingart...$1,200
P. M.
12:05—69 Murray St.; Griffin Mfg. Co.
Not Given
12:10—53 W. 106 St.; Mrs. T. Weinstein
None
12:57—241 W. 66 St.; near policy.....Slight
1:05—307 E. 152 St.; T. Ungor.....Slight
2:15—1,800 Stebbins Av.; Samuel Kander
Slight
3:55—584 Concord Av.; Greenstain & Gordon.....Slight
5:00—1,600 Washington Av.; Rose Rubinstein.....Slight
5:35—2,471 Broadway; John Heet.....Slight
6:00—172 Brook Av.; Lewis Bender.....Slight
6:00—32 Madison St.; Morris Harris...Slight
6:15—169 Perry St.; Nora Cahill.....Slight
6:25—490 Lenox Av.; Philip Payton.....Slight
7:00—481 Brook Av.; Herman Elsenstock
Slight
7:15—18 E. 17 St.; Bicks & Block.....Slight
7:20—85 Crosby St.; Tip Top Paper Box Co.....Slight
8:15—88 Bond St.; Leech & Co.....Slight
8:30—1,165 Union Av.; Jacob Felich.....$500
8:45—629 Parker Av.; Joseph Eller..Slight
9:00—174 Wooster St.; Silden Bros.....$800
9:55—143 West End Av.; Maresco Bros.Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—1st Lt. F. F. Jewett, 18 Inf., to Ft. Leavenworth Military Prison for duty.

Leaves: Capt. G. E. Ball, Inf., month and 6 days. He will sail for the Philippines from San Francisco about May 5; Chaplain J. C. Kennedy, 7 Cav., 2 months; Capt. N. L. McDiarmid, M. C., 15 days; Maj. E. D. Bricker, C. D., 14 days, and 2d Lt. R. W. Wilson, C. A. C., 2 months and 17 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdr. F. P. Baldwin, to New York Yard.

Ens. W. D. Seed, the North Dakota, to the Cushing, and on board when it is commissioned; Ens. R. E. Kerr, the Albany, to the South Dakota.

Chf. Gunners: A. Anderson, the St. Louis, to Mare Island Yard, and F. C. Messenger, the Colorado, to the St. Louis.

Gunner H. T. Turner, the St. Louis, to the Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Flusser, Reid, Panther, and Smith at Key West; Yankton at Guantanamo, Tacoma at Santiago de Cuba, San Diego at Coronado Island, and the Marblehead at Sausalito.

Sailed—New Orleans, Manzanillo for Mazatlan; Petrel, Tampico for Mobile; Paducah and Osceola, Guantanamo for Tunas de Zaza; Hannibal and Leonidas, Grand Cayman for Swan Island; Glacier, Mazatlan for Guaymas; Nero, San Diego for La Paz; Texas, Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads; Georgia, Boston for Newport; Tennessee, Alexandria for Beirut; Worden, Mobile for Pensacola; Arkansas and New York, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo.

The Castine, now at Mobile, has been ordered to Boston Yard.

The Neptune, now at Norfolk Yard, ordered to load a cargo of coal and proceed to Guantanamo, to arrive prior to March 7.

The Orion, now en route for Guacanayabo Bay to Hampton Roads, ordered to proceed Phila. and thence to Hampton Roads.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell to Stapleton, N. Y., sick.

2d Lts. W. K. Thompson, the Manning, to the Snohomish; C. G. Rosmer, the Snohomish, to the Manning, and R. R. Waesche, the Pamlico, to the department, temporary duty.

3d Lt. F. J. Gorman, relieved from detail as senior assistant engineer of Pamlico.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Dates for physical tests have been set as follows:

For finger print expert, March 4, 5, 8, and 9. There are 238 candidates.

For civil service investigator, from Feb. 24 to March 9. There are 1,612 candidates.

For veterinarian, on Feb. 23. There are 88 candidates.

The postponed examination for prison keeper will be held Feb. 23. There are 237 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for inorganic chemist, for men only, at a salary ranging from $1,600 to $2,250 a year, in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I. The duties will involve a certain amount of routine work, but the appointees will also have ample time for individual research work. In general the appointees will select their own topics for investigation, such topics, of course, to have some bearing upon the development of the Philippine Islands. It is the desire to obtain one person qualified for original investigation of problems connected with the soil and soil fertility of the inland valley of Luzon and another qualified for work in connection with clay ceramics and similar industrial work. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. Graduation from a four years' course in chemistry from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BECK, ANTOINE, (no petition.) To great niece, Elsa Kennedy, house and lot at 213 Devery Avenue, Cheeryfield Park, N. J.; to brother, Otto T. M. Nasilowski, free and uninterrupted use for life of the house; residue to niece, Marie Nasilowski.

BENNETT, DAVID, (Jan. 16.) Realty over $5,000; personalty less than $1,000, all to widow, Ella Bennett, for life, unless she remarries, then her widow's share only; $5 to son Joseph, and residue equally to children, George S., Frank, Marie A., and Harry.

JANEWEIN, JANE, (Feb. 14.) Personalty over $10,000; to husband, Valentine, income from trust fund of $3,000; Leonard J. Langbein, son, income from $3,000 trust fund and residue; Mary Coen, $1,000; contingent bequests to Marie R. and Leonard J. Langbein, Jr., and Lucille I. Robbins, grandchildren.

LEVITTA, ADOLPH, (Feb. 7.) Personalty $2,000; to children Arthur and Ruth moneys on deposit in the German Savings Bank; to widow, Augusta, household effects and moneys on deposit in the Corn Exchange Bank.

MARTENS, HERMAN, (Feb. 12.) Personalty $8,816; all to Caroline Martens, wife, who is dead; brother Albert and sisters, Louisa Reinhardt and Jessie Stubing, survive.

WINTER, EMMA B., (Feb. 11.) Personalty over $10,000; Mary and Annie L. Winter, income equally from trust estate; Clara H. Crozier, $1,000 and contingent interest in trust estate; there are contingent bequests.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLATTIN, MARGARET, (June 9, 1914;) net estate, $3,163; Thomas Rexer, not related, is beneficiary.

KRESS, MARGARET, (March 5, 1898;) deposits, $10,292; net value, $9,281; Andrew William Kress, husband, and Dora Koelble, daughter, beneficiaries.

KRESS, ANDREW WILLIAM, (Dec. 7, 1906;) deposits, $4,564; net value, $3,742; Dora Koelble, daughter, is beneficiary.

WELSH, ANNA MARIA, (April 3, 1914;) deposits, $9,394; net value, $8,238; Board of Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Board of Home Missions Presbyterian Church, and Salvation Army each receive $100; residuary estate, $7,938, to Jane Guthrie, a friend.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Successful Applicants for Positions in the Public Schools.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces that temporary licenses as teachers-in-training in high schools to teach the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following applicants:

BIOLOGY.—Isabel D. Kaplan.

CHEMISTRY.—Bernard Baruch, Henry C. Bentkowski, Samuel H. Ellner, and George F. Penfield.

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES. — Julius Brown.

ENGLISH.—Nathan C. House, Leo A. McGinity, Constance I. Barnet, Emma Frieder, Eleanor G. Jenner, and Pauline Nichthauser.

FREEHAND DRAWING.—Letteria Villari.

FRENCH.—Margaret Spandau, Ruth G. Hoyt, Fannie Schupack, and Helen J. Thoms.

GERMAN.—Sophie I. Bulow, Mary A. C. Hildebrand, Frieda Levy, Sophia E. March, Leah Naguid, Hilde Reppert, and Lena Tulchen.

HISTORY.—Ralston Binkley, Isidore B. Blumborg, Irwin S. Guernsey, Grace M. Allen, Marie A. Allison, Agnes Dobbins, Elsa Greenberg, Alma J. Herzfeld, Mabelle H. Liebman, Fanny Schwartzman, and Bessie Tolk.

LATIN.—Marie G. B. Beirne, Lillian Corrigan, and Nancy G. Coryell.

MATHEMATICS. — Benjamin Braverman, Isidore Glinsbaum, Ruth M. Billard, Edna Helpern, Florence M. Kettle, Florence Levin, Elizabeth C. McDowell, Isabel Peddie, Jessie Schaff, Gladys E. Seldner, Geraldine Walker, and Dorothy Williamson.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following applicants who have completed the work of the theory department at the training schools respectively indicated:

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.—Lillia Aarons, Estell Astrowitz, Yetta Attinson, Matilda Aussenhofer, Constance Barry, Kathleen L. Barry, Mary P. Barry, Marie E. Bauman, Stephanie Bendheim, Eva Berman, Belia Bernstein, Florence A. Betts, Florence B. Bimstein, Hattie Birnbaum, Rose M. Bloom, Bertha A. Bluestone, Ida Brauer, Anna Borodkin, Marion Brick, Mollie Brin, Margaret Brouthers, Alma C. Burns, Mabel J. Cantrell, Anna A. Chuber, Catherine E. Connaughton, Beatrice E. Corbett, Katherine Cornwell, Frances Crandall, Louise V. Crolin, Hedwig E. de la Chappelle, Frances Devany, Annie C. Dodge, Gertrude C. Dolan, Pauline Donovan, Alice Eck, Emma F. Eckstein, Annie Endich, Jeannette Engel, Mary E. Fanning, Alice C. Farmer, Rose C. Feld, Justina Fitzgerald, Frances Fitzpatrick, Marie D. Flanelly, Irene C. Follmer, Nannette Friend, Beatrice Garber, Katherine Gessner, Bertha Ginsberg, Bessie Glass, Mary V. Gleason, Frances Gordon, Harriet B. Gottlieb, Ethel Graham, Alice Green, Esther V. Greenspun, Bertha Greenstein, Beatrice Grinstein, Mildred Grushoff, Esther Guttman, Julia Hajleck, Marguerite Havender, Anna M. Hinck, Amelia Hunerberg, Lena Isaacson, Frances M. Jacobs, Ida M. Joseph, Minnie Kartusinsky, Florence C. Keen, Maria A. Kelly, Irene Kennedy, Madeleine M. Kidder, Sarah A. Kleid, Emma A. Koch, Bertha Kolbe, Gertrude M. Korb, Della M. Kretz, Katherine Kubler, Ethelyn H. Lappe, Christine Laub, Anna Lefrak, Sadie H. Lerner, Rosamund F. Leweck, Bertha M. Lincoln, Selina G. Lipman, Loretta McCarthy, Lillian E. Magnus, Irene Maloney, Lillie Manheimer, Ella G. Mednick, Mathilda J. Menrad, Minnie Merson, Amelia Metzner, Charlotte A. Bigelow, Lauretta M. Blasius, Louise A. Bredemeyer, Frances C. Brown, Marguerite A. Brud-rle, Evelyn Callahan, Magdalene Christman, Winifred Conway, Dorothy Dean, Alice M. Fay, Florence Feldscher, Margaret V. Galena, Catherine Goldner, Albert G. Golsner, Louise B. Graf, Mary C. Griffin, Mary Hamilton, Mary Harvey, Agnes R. Kennedy, Margaret Klee, Anastasia H. Knight, Beatrice A. Knowles, Elizabeth Lages, Helen Levison, Ruth R. McDonald, Catherine C. McMurdo, Eleanora M. Mager, Helen Mallon, Mary Minarik, Loretta G. Morrell, Viola G. Seitz, Blanche W. Roberts, Ella A. Rose, Mabel R. Runcle, Bertha D. Ruser, Edith E. Scott, Margaret M. Seigel, Madeleine G. Speight, Eleanor B. Swartz, Myrtle Sweeny, Freda H. Thompson, Sophia Treu, Helen C. Wagner, Mary F. Ward.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Representatives of the High School Teachers' Association will hold a discussion of the various public school bills in the Merchants' Association rooms, in the Woolworth Building, on next Tuesday afternoon.

The special Committee of the Board of Education, appointed to consider the mother-teacher question, has decided to recommend compulsion; absence for two years for public school teachers who become mothers.

Examinations of applicants who wish to teach various subjects in the high schools will be held on April 7 and 8.

Labor troubles will delay the opening of new P. S. 97, Manhattan, and P. S. 85, Queens.

There will be a reunion of the former pupils of P. S. 17, Brooklyn, in Kismet Temple, Herkimer Street, near Nostrand Avenue, on the evening of March 9.

Finance and Economics.

Authoritative articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations, investments and students. See The Annalist. Every Monday, 10 cents each; $5 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments: 4 P. M. Feb. 20—F. T. McAveney, to 152 from 172, assigned to mounted duty discontinued; H. J. L. Wehus, Jr., to 172 from 152, assigned to mounted duty; F. Monohan to 164 from 160, discontinued as stat.-house attend't; J. Balling, 160, assigned as stat.-house attend't; Mutual, 4 P. M. Feb. 20; Patrol, T. J. Murphy to 14 from 42; B. J. Druery to 42 from 14; T. F. Mulligan to 63 from 65; E. Grace to 65 from 63.

Temporary Assignments: S. M. Johnson, 5 S. D., in charge 1 S. D. in addition to his own, for 1 day, 6 A. M. Feb. 21; Lieut. J. McLoughlin, 61, to Comm'r's office, 10 days, 8 P. M. Feb. 23; Sergt. C. P. Vosburgh, 74, to C. O. duty in lieu of Discip'y Rec'ds, 15 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 23; Patrol. F. J. Sweeney, 39, to Det. Bu, 5 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 20; J. P. Harron, 153, and R. Ghiggeri, 169, to 116 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 23; J. J. Ryan, 156, to C. O. duty in Bu. of Discip. Rec'ds, 30 days, 10 A. M. Feb. 19; J. A. Kee, 169, and T. F. Gilroy, 13 Insp. Dist., to Det. Bu., 10 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 22; E. Bohmke, 174, at stat.-house attend. 10 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 20; J. A. Knapp, 222, to Det. Bu. 10 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 22; W. D. I. Waters, Mat. Div. to 1 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 20; Matron Ada McMahon, 26, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 6 P. M. Feb. 20.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Surg. F. J. Schoenenberger, 1 Surg. Dist., 1 day, 6 A. M. Feb. 21; (without pay,) Patrol. H. J. Graebner, 26, 1 day, 12 P. M. Feb. 21; T. F. Appel, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 20; E. Weiss, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 21; J. F. Curran, 159, 1 day, 8 P. M. Feb. 21; S. F. Ianson, 101, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 21.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. G. R. Dexter, 21st, 6:30 A. M. Jan. 10, to noon Jan. 16; D. Ciaffa, 82d, 5 P. M. Feb. 11, during disability; G. H. Eckhoff, 83d, 2:30 A. M. Dec. 20, 1914, during disability; J. J. Dowd, 38th, 2:45 P. M. Nov. 11, 1914, during disability; P. Doyle, 36th, 12:01 A. M. Nov. 28, 1914, to noon Jan. 20; J. F. Lacey, 37th, 1:30 A. M. Feb. 5, during disability; J. Brennan, 39th, 3:30 P. M. Nov. 30, 1914, to noon Jan. 7; H. P. McCabe, 61st, 12:01 A. M. Jan. 24, to noon Jan. 23; H. W. Ziemer, 148th, 10:30 P. M. Dec. 28, 1914, to noon Dec. 30, 1914; M. Barker, 276th, 12:50 A. M. Jan. 23, to noon Feb. 3; E. A. Kearney, Bridge Prect., 3:30 P. M. Jan. 8, to noon Jan. 13; J. T. Bull, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 4:30 P. M. Feb. 11, during disability.

Fire Department.

Revoked, 8 A. M. Feb. 20: Fire. (1st grade) J. Burns, Eng. 287, (1st sec.,) to Chief of 46th Batt., as driver.

Detailed, 8 A. M. Feb. 20: Fire. (1st grade) J. Harvey, No. 2, H. & L. 135, to Chief of 46th Batt., as driver.

Leaves, without pay: Chief of Batt. R. J. Marshall, 34th Batt., for 12 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 20; Fire. (1st grade) F. Blessing, Eng. 95, for 24 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 21; Chief of Batt. J. Langan, 40th Batt., for 12 hours, 8 P. M. Feb. 20.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Furnished or unfurnished, 8-room kitchenette apartment to sublet at 435 West 119th St., corner Amsterdam Av.; Laureate Hall. Can be seen by addressing J. Piser, 238 West 106th St.

Riverside Drive, (Near 106d Subway.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; new building; 9th floor; month or longer; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

For two or three months, four large rooms, completely equipped for housekeeping; elevator service; references. May be seen Sunday evening. Apt. 2E, 610 West 141st St.

86th, East of Broadway, (Belnord, Apt. D.)—Unusually attractive; 8 rooms, two baths; every convenience; cold storage, vacuum cleaning, electric light included in rent.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION. Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Sublet furnished, three room housekeeping apartment. 22 Central Park South; overlooking Park.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 2 to 10 rooms. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements; $35-$45.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Owner with large equity desires second mortgage of $1,500 on city property; will pay 6 per cent. and expenses; owner go on bond. F 282 Times Downtown.

Wanted—To borrow $150,000 at 6 per cent. for three-year term; security, first-mortgage real estate. T 117 Times.

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications, Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, are now in the Vanderbilt Avenue Building, just opposite Grand Central.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Queens-Court. — Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; fine neighborhood; restricted; 28 minutes from Manhattan; come and see. J. MEAD BRIGGS, Cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A loft, 40x50, well lighted and ventilated, in the centre of the city; convenient to all subways, "L" and street car lines; steam heated, with electric power if desired. Call, or address Owner, 217 East 58th St.

BUILDING S. W. CORNER 14TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE.
Hotel and cafe 40 years; also adjoining buildings, 203 and 205; restaurant 40 years; big reduction. Apply on premises, 10 to 12, and 1 to 3.

8 EAST 8TH ST.

Basement store	$25
Parlor floor store	$40
Desirable lofts	$25-$30

FOLSOM BROTHERS, (Inc.,) 127 East 34th St.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

BALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING. LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 and 783 North Broadway, in the "River View Colony," two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Brand new stucco house for sale on Chester Hill; eight rooms, two baths; large inclosed porches up and down stairs; built for air and sunshine; price $10,500; easy terms. ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
No. 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Modern houses for rent in Mount Vernon, 28 minutes from Grand Central, ranging from $45 to $150 per month. Open 224. ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FULLY developed tract of 10 acres, within 30 minutes' ride of N. Y.; near Sound; splendid train service; owners will sacrifice. "C. W.," 171 Times.

RYE, N. Y.
Furnished and unfurnished houses.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

LET, $500 YEAR; SELL, $300 ACRE.
Fine farm; 59 rich acres; Comac. Large, nice buildings; hard, level roads. Enter for March 1 sale. Write for details. Codling, Owner, (Tel. 88,) Northport, L. I.

Edgemere, L. I.—2 lots, restricted, block of Edgemere Station, Atlantic Ocean, Jamaica Bay; bargain price; must sell at once. Lewis H. May Co., 18 West 27th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MORRISTOWN.—Two miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; 42 acres; large house; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c.; spacious piazzas; farmer's cottage; large barn, garage, spring house, swimming pool; fine garden; fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences and ideal country surroundings; price low; terms reasonable. HENRY Y. CONDICT, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 401 Times Building, New York City.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
To close estate will sacrifice beautiful corner stucco residence, valued $10,500; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, solarium, steam heat, electricity; every appointment; large plot; choice shrubbery; $8,200. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., (13 UNION ST.)
Nicely furnished house for rent. Call Sunday, Feb. 21, and Monday, Feb. 22, from 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Other times communicate with H. Aderer, 22 Smith St., Bloomfield, N. J.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 50 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood N. J. Fone 555.

PLEASANT and convenient cottage of 7 rooms; good barn; modern poultry houses; fine fruit trees; lot 50x200; excellent water; main street; price $2,400. Apply Box 147, Succasunna, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath; every improvement. Price $6,000. Sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address Box 573, Orange.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING, well furnished, modern eight-room bungalow; garden; shade trees; boating; fishing; historic spot; near Montreal; five hundred dollars season. B. Morahan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Canada.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Big Bargain.—Six-room cottage; $25 monthly covers everything; illustrated pamphlet free. Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

WANTED—Good Jewish homes in the Bronx, Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington Heights, Queens, and other suburban localities in which to board Jewish children from 3 to 5 years of age, at the rate of $10 a month. Apply by mail only to Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road and University Av.

Two Jewish men, in private family; state terms and nationality. T 112, Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room, running water; references.

63D, 151 EAST.—Large front room, newly furnished; phone, bath, running water.

88D, 41 EAST.—Large front rooms; every convenience; private house. Telephone Lenox 8274.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable single, large rooms; $3 up; comfort, refinement, cleanliness.

89TH, (near Lexington.)—Front and bedroom, couple; $15 month; references. C 170 Times.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 14, East 17 St., Stuyvesant Park.—One large parlor, well heated, hot, cold water, $6; one other room, well heated, hot, cold water, $5. 1344 Stuyvesant.

MADISON AV., 348, (44th—27 East 45th.)—Double, single rooms; well furnished; conveniences.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; private house; telephone; references.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Oregon Apts.; high-class elevator bachelor apartment; outside, sunny rooms; hotel service; private family. Anderson, Apt. 5A.

55TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 2.) — Attractive rooms; running water, steam; scrupulously clean.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Sunny, large rooms; select location; modern conveniences. Tel. Col. 2303.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; gas, electricity; suitable doctor, dentist, bachelors.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; electricity, steam heat, continuous hot water.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; subway, elevated.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room, with hot, cold water and heat; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; ONE FLIGHT; MEALS OPTIONAL; REASONABLE.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; suitable two; reference.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful room; porcelain bath, telephone; references; board optional. Columbus 1894.

72D, 250 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also single room; references; board optional. Phone Clark, Columbus 9946.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; closet, wash room, electricity; private house. Telephone 5426 Columbus.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large, double rooms, shower, electricity; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family, large room, private bath; high-class references; owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, medium, small rooms; telephone; breakfast.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellently kept private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor; with private bath.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; every convenience and comfort; gentlemen.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished, sunny rooms, properly maintained; block subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone, Subway, elevated.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room, opposite Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room; every convenience; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH ST., 150 WEST, (Apartment 3C.)—Pleasant room; elevator; electricity; telephone; call, investigate.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath, steam, electricity, telephone.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; electric lights; front basement. Schuyler 7306.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large front room; well furnished; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 226 WEST.—All light, cheerful rooms; single, double; reasonable; newly renovated house.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, bath; exclusive neighborhood; private family; references; ground floor.

83D, 11 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, warm rooms; private baths; quiet, refined, homelike.

83D, 41 EAST.—Beautiful large light front rooms and bath, suitable for couples, with private family; references; phone. 8274 Lenox.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Nicely furnished light room, elevator apartment; $3; near Subway.

85TH, 328 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; two-room suite; piano; elevator. O'Brien.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; unusually attractive; also hall room; most desirable location; near Riverside.

87TH, 251 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Telephone 5756 Schuyler, in private family, furnished room.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; will give breakfast; references.

93D, 131 WEST.—Newly opened; attractive suite, parlor floor, suitable physician, club; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house, beautifully furnished, large rooms, private baths; other rooms.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Riverside.) — Luxuriously furnished front room, private apartment. Noble, Riverside 4650.

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57TH, 351

ADVISED TO QUIT CITY AFTER SHORT CIRCUIT

Lex Diggs, Foreman, Says Superior Told of Possible Blame for Subway Accident.

"BULL POINT" CARTED AWAY

Witness Declares He Thought Light Wire Had Been Hit In Work Done at Times Square.

The Public Service Commission yesterday began a rigid investigation into the possibility of the Subway accident of Jan. 6 having been caused by the carelessness of the workmen of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, which has the construction contract for the Times Square section of the new subway. It has been shown that in cutting away the concrete on the top of the old Subway in Forty-second Street, just east of Broadway, on the morning of the accident, the workmen caused some sort of short circuit. The Interborough is contending that this was the real cause of the blow-out at about the same time at Fifty-third Street.

Originally disclosed before the Legislative Committee by Col. Hayward as proof of the inefficiency of the commission's engineering staff, the question now is likely to be the basis of an action to throw the liability for the damages arising from the Subway accident on the contracting firm. The importance of the issues caused some sharp passages yesterday. The commission was able to show that its engineers were positive the damage to the power cable, on which the Interborough relies for its case, was not detected by them in spite of close examinations until Jan. 23, but ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway, counsel for the Holbrook firm, was unable to shake the testimony of the workmen, who had testified to the short circuit of Jan. 6, or to show that Lex Diggs, the foreman, ever had demanded money from any of the engineers employed by the contracting company, as it was rumored he had done.

When the commission met James L. Quackenbush began by calling attention sharply to the absence from their seats of Commissioners Maltbie and Williams.

Tells of Two Absentees.

"Commissioner Maltbie," replied the Chairman, "is attending the Legislative inquiry in the City Hall and Commissioner Williams has just been called away to a hearing of the Public Service Commission of the Second District."

In leaving the hearing room Mr. Williams, according to the custom, had gone out by a door leading from the dais to the small hearing room and so to the passage. In the small hearing room Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel of the commission, had directed that all the witnesses should await their summons to the stand.

"Mr. Williams," said Mr. Quackenbush, "went out through the same door as those witnesses did."

Chairman McCall arose at once, looked into the small hearing room, and after giving orders that no one but witnesses be admitted to it, turned to Mr. Quackenbush and said:

"I don't like your insinuations."

"And I didn't make the insinuation of conspiracy yesterday," retorted counsel.

"It was not I that made it," said the Chairman.

Commissioner Cram, who had referred to a conspiracy, said nothing at the time, but later in the morning Mr. Quackenbush, alluding to some of the evidence, exclaimed:

"Now you can see your conspiracy, Mr. Cram."

"I never said there was a conspiracy," was the Commissioner's answer. "I said we could find out if there was one."

Down came the Chairman's gavel and he ordered that all remarks should be addressed to the chair.

"Or to me afterward outside," added Mr. Cram.

Cautioned the Workmen.

Robert L. Dixon, one of the assistant engineers of the commission, was put on the stand to explain why the opening was made to the top of the old subway at Forty-second Street. He explained that it was necessary to establish the exact thickness of the concrete in order to make plans for a change in the position of the feed wires. He had bidden the workmen exercise extreme caution, and on Jan. 14 he had examined the cut and had found there was no damage to the ducts. On Jan. 15 again he had examined the duct and found it all right, but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day he had found that the duct was broken.

"Were there any marks to indicate fire or fusion when you made your examination?" asked Commissioner Williams.

"None whatever," was the answer.

Mr. Quackenbush was very anxious to know how thorough the examination had been. Mr. Dixon explained that he wanted to get to the bottom of the I-beam in order to make measurements from it, and that he had prodded about with his pencil and finger to find some crack, but had been unable to find one.

"If there had been any flaw, I'm sure I should have got it," he said.

The witness also stated that on Jan. 6, the day of the accident, about half an hour after the short circuit occurred at Fifty-third Street, he had walked through Times Square and the place where the puncture is said to have happened. He said that he had inquired particularly whether there had been any trouble at the point of contact with the old Subway and had been assured there had not. He had not heard of the alleged puncture, he said, until a day or two after Jan. 25.

"Did you hear that the Interborough was trying to fix the blame of the accident on the Holbrook Company?" asked Mr. Conway.

"I heard that rumor, and it was then I heard of the alleged puncture on Jan. 6."

Mr. Quackenbush was particularly anxious to know whether Mr. Dixon had mentioned these rumors to any of the Commissioners, or the counsel for the commission. Mr. Dixon had not done so and had not discussed them with George Pegram, Chief Engineer of the Interborough, in questioning him about the Times Square puncture. On the other hand Mr. Dixon had spoken of the matter to Major George Hallett Clark, Chief Engineer for the Holbrook Corporation, who was at one time a division engineer for the Public Service Commission.

Clash Over "Conspiracy."

It was this which led to Mr. Quackenbush's outburst about "a conspiracy" and his exchange with Commissioner Cram which Chairman McCall ordered struck from the record. Mr. Conway, however, showed that Mr. Dixon merely had answered a direct question from Mr. Clark, and that Mr. Pegram had not broached the subject to him. Moreover, Mr. Dixon had reported the entire circumstances to his chief in the commission's engineering force.

Mr. Harkness introduced in evidence twelve pictures of the cable duct and the puncture. It is the contention of the commission that these show faulty construction in the cable ducts, so that a short circuit could have occurred at any time.

Lex Diggs, the foreman on the Forty-second Street job which ended in the short circuit, took the stand after luncheon and Mr. Harkness read into the record the statement he had made to Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge concerning the way in which the men under him, in driving through the concrete at the edge of the old subway structure with a "bull-point," had found a soft place. The drill had hit something and a blue flame and a burst of smoke followed. One of the men had a shock and they all jumped from the excavation and ran.

Diggs explained his failure to report the incident by his belief that in a few days he would excavate down and find that he had merely hit a wire supplying light to one of the adjoining buildings and because as the subway continued running he had no idea that he had damaged it.

Mr. Conway, when he began his cross-examination for the Holbrook Corporation, took pains to establish the nature of the relations which the witness had with that company. He showed that Diggs had worked as timekeeper or foreman six or eight times, and that generally he left only because his job was finished. Moreover, Mr. Conway tried to make it appear that Diggs, in this experience, could not avoid becoming familiar with electric wiring for both power and light purposes.

Diggs was hired by the Holbrook firm again on Dec. 10 last and until about Jan. 15 was acting as foreman either of the mucking gang in Forty-second Street or of the drill gang in Forty-fourth Street.

Another point Mr. Conway wished to bring out was the relations between Diggs and the inspectors of the Interborough. The witness admitted that he had spoken to one of them once after the accident, but he seemed unwilling to go into details.

"Did he give you instructions?" asked Mr. Conway.

"No."

"Well, did he ask after your family?"

"I haven't got a family."

"Perhaps it was your health, then?"

Talked About the Weather.

"No, I think it was about the weather," returned Diggs.

The witness explained that all the Interborough man had done was to ask him to have his men clean off a manhole cover of the earth thrown upon it, because it must be kept free for an emergency exit from the Subway.

The amount of concrete which had to be cut away to reach the I beam was about eight inches, and a discussion arose among Mr. Conway, Commissioner Williams, and the witness as to the method which was adopted. The Holbrook Corporation is likely to argue that it was a physical impossibility to hammer a "bull-point" for eight inches through solid concrete. Diggs said that it was possible to drive a "bull-point" eight or ten inches deep. Its effect was to break the concrete off.

"But if you didn't want to break the concrete off?" asked counsel.

"If I didn't want to break the concrete off, why should I drive the bull-point in?" was the retort.

"Where is the bull-point which was driven in?" asked Commissioner Williams.

"I'm going to find out before I'm through," said Mr. Conway. And going through the actions of swinging a heavy hammer he continued:

"But wouldn't the point jump every time it was hit with all the strength of a powerful man?"

"It's hard to get them to strike that hard," remarked Diggs, and every contractor and engineer in the audience laughed aloud.

Mr. Conway wanted to suggest that it might be granted that the concrete chipped off from time to time, but Mr. Quackenbush snapped out:

"We have no concessions to make."

Mr. Conway showed much surprise when the witness told him that after the men had called him to the hole and had told him they had struck something which gave off fire and smoke he had taken no action.

"Did you not think you might have endangered life in the Subway?" he asked. "Did you not know the Subway got its power from duct lines?"

"You must remember," retorted the witness, "I'm not an electrical engineer. I am just a muck boss."

"Well, did the man who got the shock turn pale?"

"No, Sir," and a chuckle was heard in the room.

"Why do you laugh?" asked Mr. Conway.

"Because he was a nigger and a black one at that."

Silent to Investigator.

Diggs told how Fitzpatrick, the Interborough investigator, called to see him at his boarding house. He would not say whom he came from, but he said they were deeply interested in what he was asking. Diggs would not talk to him.

After the "bullpoint" had been broken off in the concrete, he explained, it had been thrown down in order to be taken to be repaired, and being covered with earth had been carted off to the dump. Asked to describe its appearance after the fracture he said it was cut square across with little blisters like soap bubbles on it.

Diggs explained that Watts, the Superintendent of Holbrook Company, had advised him to keep quiet about the incident as the Coroner might try to throw the blame of the subway accident on him. Watts had advised him to get out of town. This gave Mr. Conway his lead. Diggs had said that he had told Watts he could get a job if he went to St. Louis. Mr. Conway asked impressively:

"Did you ask Watts for money?"

"Why should I?" replied Diggs quietly. "He didn't owe me any money."

Mr. Conway sat straight down.

Mr. Quackenbush took up the cross-examination for the Interborough, and he showed that the last time Diggs had left the Holbrook firm he had not been discharged but had quit because he found drilling work to which he had been put last was too hard for him. At the same time he admitted that he had complained to Major Clark that it was fair he should be asked to do it.

While Mr. Harkness was asking the witness a few other questions a photographer appeared and fixed a camera directly opposite him. Diggs placed his hand over his face.

"It won't hurt," said Commissioner Williams. "We've all had it."

As he left the stand Diggs still kept his arm over his face. Mr. Harkness called him back.

"Why do you object to being photographed?" he asked severely. "Have you ever been arrested?"

The flashlight went off with a bang, and the witness jumped as he denied that he ever had been "in trouble." His only fear was that he might not be able to get another job if his picture was published, he said.

William Johnson, the negro, who was in the hole at the time of the short circuit, took the stand. He added little to the story. He described the noise he heard as the "bull-point" went in through the soft place in the concrete as being like the whirr of a partridge, and he was too much frightened to know the color of the flame or the smell of the smoke which was the result.

"Did McNally, who was holding the drill, get a shock?" he was asked.

"He told me he didn't."

"Did he run away?"

"Sure, he beat me out of the hole."

"Did you tell anybody about what had happened?"

"No, Sir. I'm not privileged to talk about what goes on. I just attend to my work, or I get a calling down."

The inquiry will be resumed on Tuesday morning, when three other workmen will be examined.

MALTBIE ON 'STAR CHAMBER.'

Says Colleagues Held Conferences Without His Knowledge.

The split that has existed recently in the Public Service Commission between Commissioner Maltbie, the last of the original members, and some of his colleagues came out yesterday before the Legislative Committee, as Col. Hayward was discoursing on the old subject of the Executive Committee meetings to which Commissioner Cram has made vigorous objection. Mr. Maltbie said that lately there had grown up a practice of conferences between Chairman McCall and Commissioners Williams and Wood of which he had no cognizance.

Senator Foley suggested that it was as impossible to stop such meetings to consider questions of policy as to stop a legislative caucus, but Mr. Maltbie called them, in reference to Commissioner Cram's objection to the Executive Committee meetings as star chambers, "star chamber meetings raised to the nth power."

"Were the matters discussed there referred to any particular Commissioner?" asked Col. Hayward.

"No, they related to matters not referred to any particular Commissioner. The Chairman was averse to the grant to the General Signal Company of the B. R. T. contract, and wanted it to go to the original lowest bidder. Commissioners Williams and Wood wanted the amended bid of the General Company accepted."

Mr. Maltbie felt that such meetings as these resulted in the action of the commission being decided before motions were made in public meetings. So he either had to vote without being informed of what action had been taken or had to be content with being recorded as "present, but not voting."

Transferred from Maltbie.

Col. Hayward showed also that recently the capitalization cases which had formerly been assigned to Commissioner Maltbie had been handed over to Commissioner Williams, and that in many such cases Mr. Maltbie had felt obliged to file a dissenting opinion from the rest of the commission.

A good deal of discussion arose over the question of the advisability of dividing the commission's functions and conferring some of them on the city. Commissioner Maltbie said that through inquiries of the Engineering Department he found all the plans for the new subway work could be completed within half a year. Still he felt that if there was to be any transfer of authority over that to the city, it should not be done until this important part of the work had been completed. A transfer at such a time at least would be open to criticism.

"Do you think a body appointed by the Mayor would be any the more loyal to the city than one appointed by the Governor?" asked Col. Hayward.

"No, I don't think so. As it is, all the commissioners must be residents of the city."

"How long would it take new men to familiarize themselves with the work?"

"It would take some time if they are not fairly well acquainted with it already."

Commissioner Maltbie said the great advantage of the transfer of the rapid transit functions of the commission to the city would be the removal of any chance of friction between the commission and the Board of Estimate. He made it clear, however, there had been practically no friction for some years.

It came out that practically all engineering matters were decided by Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer, and he certainly would have to be transferred to the Board of Estimate with the work.

"Why not transfer everything to Mr. Craven then?" asked Col. Hayward.

"It requires more than engineering knowledge to settle some of the matters that come up."

"How about a transfer of the settlement of these questions to the Board of Estimate?" asked Chairman Thompson.

"They are too busy at present," was the Commissioner's answer.

"How about making the men to lay out rapid transit routes be elected?"

"I prefer an appointed body."

Col. Hayward made a determined effort to get Commissioner Maltbie to give his best judgment as to how many hours Commissioner Cram spent in his office daily.

"If you can't tell how many hours," put in the Chairman, "how many minutes? Would it be fair to say that he got down between 11 and 12 in the morning and left between 1 and 2 in the afternoon?"

"I don't think I can say that," replied Mr. Maltbie. "All I can say is that I often went to his room at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock and did not find him in."

Col. Hayward again raised the suggestion he had made to Commissioner Maltbie on Thursday, that when he found himself in a minority in the Committees of the Whole concerning severity to the companies, he might have overcome the unwillingness of the legal department to institute penalty actions if he had come out in public meetings for them.

One of the chief matters, which has been under charge of Commissioner Maltbie, has been the investigation of the rates of the New York Edison Company under what are known as the Stadtlander and Ewoldt cases, which have been in progress for about three years. Col. Hayward wanted to know why they had taken so long, pointing out that by the delay the companies had collected $10,000,000 in excess rates.

Commissioner Maltbie told him that he was underestimating the difficulties and complexities of the matter. The New York Edison Company was one of the largest electric companies in the country, and the question was not merely of the amount it was charging, but of the difference of the rates it was charging different classes of consumers.

The problems involved, he said, were much more difficult than those in considering a gas company, and as the inquiry proceeded new phases and new sets of figures, which were needed, were being developed continually.

The investigation will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

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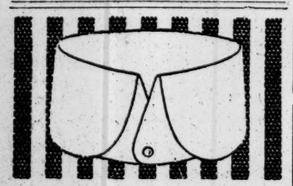
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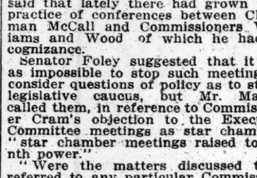
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Admission One Dollar

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Sun. Evg. Concert. Sokoloff, Austrian Violinist; Case; Althouse, Middleton and Metr. Orchestra.
Mon. (Wash. B'day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Mon., at 8:30. Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Martin, Scotti, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Euryanthe. Hempel, Ober; Sembach, Well, Middleton. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
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RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (BALDWIN).
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